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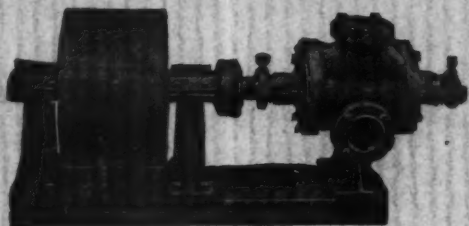


Vol. XIX.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 5, 1898.

No. 19

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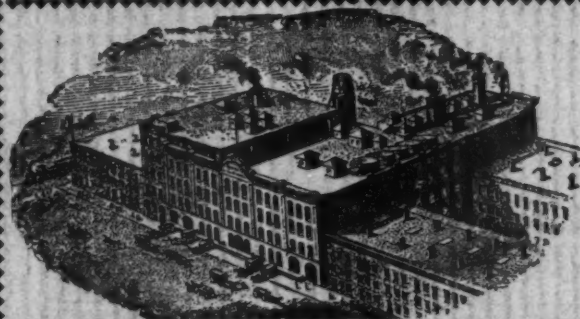


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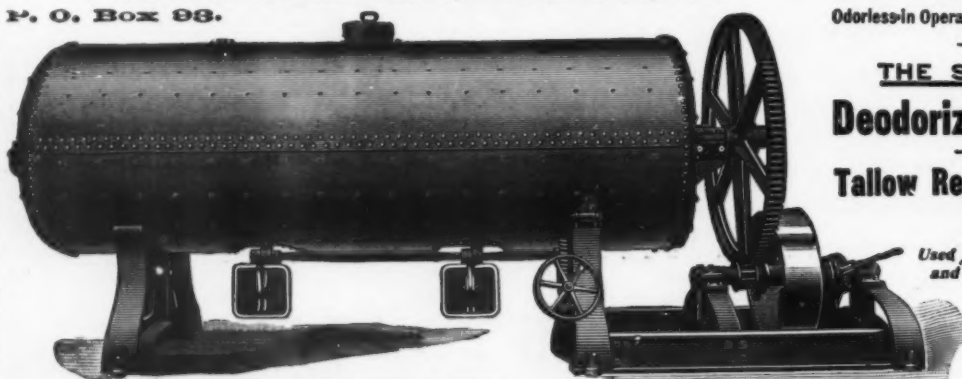
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The Brown Book (Manufacture of Glue and Gelatine).
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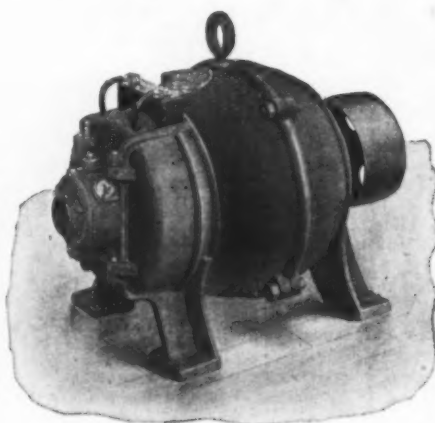
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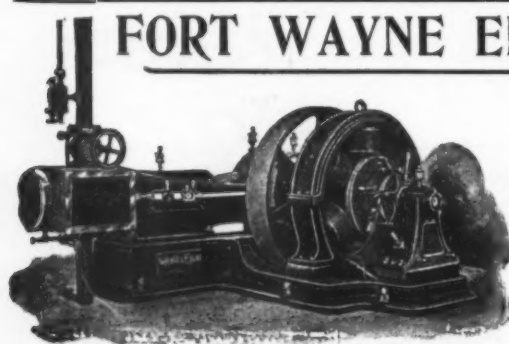
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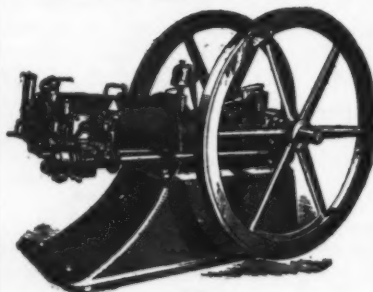
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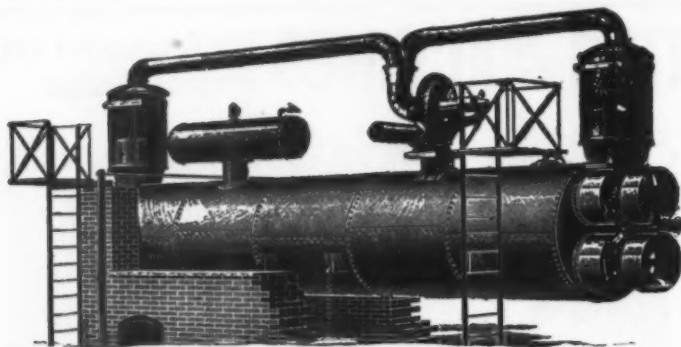
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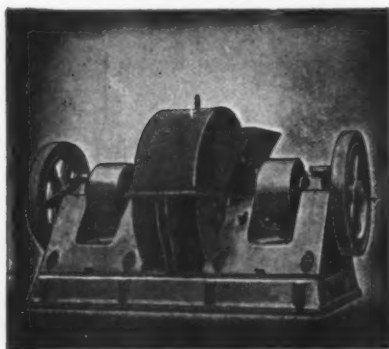


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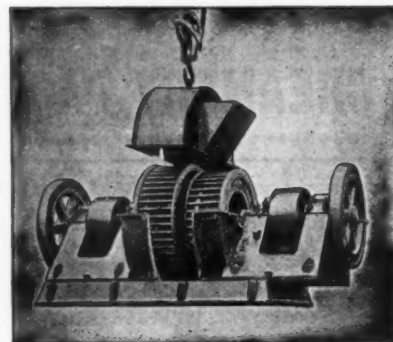
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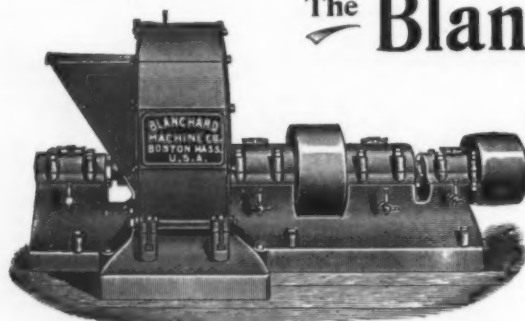
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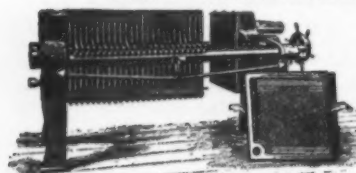
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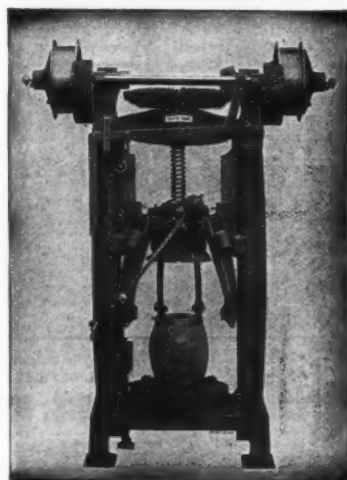
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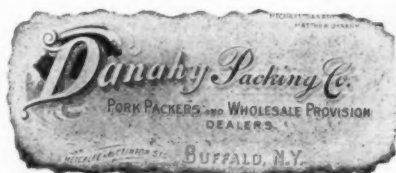
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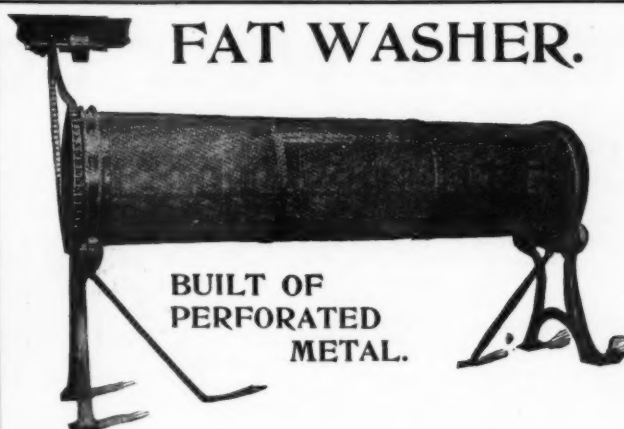
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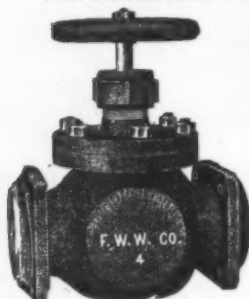
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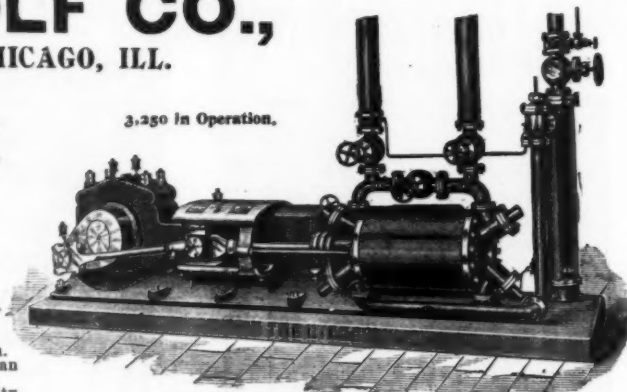
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DR. J. H. SENNER, Proprietor.

W. F. OSBORNE, Business Manager.

New York: 284-286 Pearl Street.

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

Vol. XIX. Saturday, November 5, 1898. No. 19
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THE BLUE BOOK OF THE BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE.

The British Board of Trade recently issued a blue book on the subject of foreign trade competition. It is quite interesting reading also from the American standpoint, although it essentially reflects points of view taken by our British cousins. Many a useful remark refers not less to our own shortcomings in the world's competition than it does to the trade, for which 116 schooled diplomatic and consular officers report in the blue book from all parts of the world. More than one good lesson can be derived for the young and aspiring American export trade from the experience of the old leader.

With scarcely one exception all reports in the blue book lament and condemn (to use the words of the Thunderer on the Thames) the shortcomings and supineness of the British trader. "He is being ousted in the countries in which he had once no rivals; he is gaining access to few new markets; and he suffers in the struggle for existence not because other nations are becoming as enterprising as he is, but because they are advancing while he is stationary or is falling behind. He will not see that everywhere trade is changing and so he will not supply cheap articles, but allows the demand for them to be satisfied by Germany or America."

As special important reasons for the decline of the British trade are mentioned: The disinclination of the Britisher to book and execute small orders; his want of pliability and adaptiveness shown in his refusal to study customers' wants (probably the most serious obstacle to the spread of British trade); the scarcity of English commercial travelers and their frequent lack of knowledge of the language of the country; their unwillingness to pack their goods as their customers desire and several others. "One commercial traveler knowing the language and the ways of the people will do more than ten thousand circulars," says the Consul at Cherbourg. "It is pitiful to see the British commercial traveler stumbling along with an interpreter; while his German competitor is conversing fluently, and one is still more sorry for him when his patterns and samples are marked with British weights and measures," writes the Consul at Naples.

Americans may well bear this in mind if they desire to keep in line with their competitors. It is impossible to succeed if such peculiar methods should be further pursued, as the American Consul General in Dresden described in a recent letter:

While American manufacturers complain of the difficulties in introducing their goods into Germany, I am inclined to think some of our people at least do not pay sufficient attention to promptness in executing orders they receive or care in making shipments to insure their reception at destination within a reasonable time. Two complaints that reached me this morning well illustrate the trouble: An order for machinery given early in June last to an Eastern manufacturing company has not been received, although eight draft with invoice attached was paid in August; I have seen invoice from an Ohio tool company, dated June 3, 1898, the sight draft for which was paid Aug. 8 last, but up to Oct. 7, there are no tidings of the goods. These delays are very provoking to the purchaser or consignee, particularly after he has long ago paid for the property, and, unless corrected, will have serious effect on American trade in Germany.

BATTLE OF THE BREEDS.

The hog is now receiving deserved attention in several State agricultural institutions. Minnesota is not behind. Prof. Shaw, head of the Department of Animal Husbandry at the State Agricultural College, in the midst of all his other work, will find time again this winter to extol and praise the merits of the bacon hog. To that end he has purchased four fine specimens of Poland-China sows and will use them as the base of his experiments. They will be bred respectively to a Poland-China, Berkshire, Tamworth and improved Yorkshire male, and it is expected that the first cross will give some of the results wanted. But the real value of the experiment will come out in the second and succeeding crosses. Prof. Shaw expects to get through the Tamworth and Yorkshire crosses better constitutions, greater length of body, improved milking qualities, larger litters and a superior article of pork all through, and all this at a no larger expense per pound for production than in the case of the present popular lard hog, represented by the average individual of the Poland-China or Berkshire type.

The professor is working along useful lines. For two or three winters he has been testing the comparative values in combinations of various foods in the fattening of lambs and steers for the market. His investigations were thoroughly made, complete in every detail, and the results have been published to the agricultural and live stock world through a series of bulletins issued this year by the school. These experiments of the merits of the various foods for stock fattening purposes were practically final and conclusive. They will answer the question how to feed for the best finish and at the lowest cost for years to come.

This winter Prof. Shaw begins a quite different series of experiments, but along a similar line. He proposes to inaugurate a "battle of the breeds." The farm has just purchased 120 lambs, and in a few days more Prof. Shaw will be in the midst of feeding experiments designed to solve definitely the important problem of what breeds possess the best qualifications for quick and economical fattening. The experiments will cover four of the most popular sheep breeds in the Northwest—Cotswolds, Merinos, Oxfords and Mixed Shropshires and Southdowns.

Some thirty-five or forty of each class will be used in the experiments. They are all on hand now, with the exception of the Oxfords, and these are expected almost any day. The lambs were purchased at the New Brighton yards near Minneapolis, and are from a large number brought in from the Montana ranges for finishing. Each lot is a representative collection of grade lambs, half-bloods or better, and selected with an eye to as perfect uniformity as possible between the four classes. The conditions seem to be good for a fair test of the fattening qualities of different breeds.

These experiments possess an intensely commercial aspect and should be invaluable as a guide to stock raisers.

PORK PRODUCTION.

The report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for the three months ending September last, just to hand, covers two hundred and thirty pages and is devoted entirely to a discussion of modern swine, swine rearing and the economical and profitable aspects of pork production. This document is from the facile pen of Mr. F. D. Coburn, the secretary of the board, and is a very valuable addition to the literature already in type dealing with similar questions. We think, however, that Mr. Coburn's efforts are a long way ahead of others of a kindred character, since he has dealt with the questions in hand both in a scientific and business way, and has brought forward data that cannot but tend to bridge the difficulties that exist and have existed between those who raise hogs and those who turn them into product. In other words, the author of the book under discussion has told every side of the story, and has reviewed it from every viewpoint—that of the raiser, the commission agent and the packer.

The variety of opinions expressed is interesting, as showing that sentiment is not yet wholly unanimous on such propositions as breeding and feeding, weights, methods of building for bacon, etc., etc.

In a chapter entitled "From the Packers' Standpoint," Mr. Coburn gives the particulars of a number of questions which he put to leading packers as to their views, observations and suggestions on certain points. The first of these asked if there was any preference as to the breeds of swine and on what the preference was based. Armour & Co., in reply, said that they give the question of breed but little attention, quality and condition being the chief consideration. Swift and Company said that for ordinary packing purposes they preferred Poland-Chinas. The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company expressed a preference for the Berkshires on account of better dressing, having smaller heads, feet and entrails, being finer boned, and having a better quality of meat generally. The Cudahy Packing Company favored both Berkshires and Poland-Chinas, whilst Nelson Morris & Co. declared in favor of both these breeds or any other thoroughbred hog. The G. H. Hammond Company expressed no choice and reported "no preference" simply. The Jacob Dold Packing Company replied at length and interestingly. They said:

Our preferences as to breeds of swine vary somewhat according to the commercial value of the various products that they yield. For instance, when lard is of a high comparative value, and fat meats are particularly valuable, we choose the chuffy, broad-backed Berkshire, as we have found he will yield more weight net to gross and a greater percentage of visceral fats, and carries proportionately more carcass fat. Of course, in the West we have practically, in the main, only two breeds to choose from, viz., the Berkshire and the Poland-China, while there is a sprinkling of Duroc-Jerseys and Chester Whites, grade and pure blood, and the Indian Territory hog and his grades. When, however, the value of lards and fats are low, comparatively, to meats, we aim to select hogs that seem most suitable to fill the requirements of that condition. This condition has prevailed to a large extent during the past six or seven

years, and consequently has thrown the Poland-China into fashion, prominence, or favor. However, every packer has a warm regard for the prime, tidy, self-reliant Berkshire, and could we exercise our own personal preferences, regardless of the expressed or implied wishes of the consumers, our active early maturing Berkshire would surely and easily maintain himself as preferred stock.

The next question asked was: "In buying, do you, under any circumstances, discriminate in favor of or against white hogs?"

The majority replied that there was no discrimination, although in a few instances it was pointed out that white hogs were desirable for carcass trade because they have a nice, clean appearance.

The next question was as to live weight. One packer favored an average of 225 to 275 pounds, another a 250-pound average, another 200 to 225 pounds average, another 200 to 250 pounds, and another 175 to 250 pounds. These figures are practically approximate and are from the largest packers in the country.

On the question of fat most of the replies were in favor of "moderately fat." In two instances the replies were in favor of fat hogs with the qualification in one instance "except for the export trade."

A number of other questions of a similar kind and equally interesting were put by Mr. Coburn to the packers and with these we hope to deal next week. Both the questions and the answers afford food for reflection. It is to be regretted that in many instances the answers are simply of a negative or affirmative character and do not embody the whys and wherefores. We heartily commend Mr. Coburn's compilation and feel satisfied that it will be sincerely appreciated by every one directly or indirectly connected with the hog producing and pork packing industries. In our brief analysis we have only touched on a few matters connected with the book, but these, we doubt not, will adequately convey its importance and usefulness.

It seems to go without saying that a continuance of the war tariff bill will create considerable dissatisfaction among business men of all classes. Complaints on this score are already heard from many parts of the country. There would probably be little inclination to complain if things had so turned out that the United States were vanquished instead of being the conquerors, but the contrary being the case, coupled with the fact that territorial accessions have about equalized the cost of the conflict, it seems to us that there can no longer be any good reason for exacting taxation.

The selfish idea of showing an enormous surplus may dominate such a policy, but business men have no patience, and they should have none with such shallow devices. This revenue law imposes especially heavy taxation on members of exchanges interested in the speculative features of the markets. The war is over, even if peace terms are not yet agreed upon; the United States has not been a loser and for these reasons the war revenue law should be repealed. Its continuance savors of unnecessary taxation.

FREAK MOVE IN CALFSKINS.

What made calfskins drop and go down suddenly? It was a freak movement or a deep plan working to the surface. Be that as it may, calfskins are not only flat as material things, but are flat in a business way. This, in spite of the fact that the calf season is over, and that there are now fewer skins in the market than a month ago. Monday and Tuesday found them creeping down the price list from no apparent cause, as if controlled by the moon or some other extraneous force. Be that as it may, also, there is no gainsaying that hides and leather are too close together. They must get apart. There is really not enough margin between the green hide and the finished product, for profit to the tanner. Leather should get out of the way by going up. Leather was never cheaper than it is now; shoes are also ridiculously low, so the tanner should look for his profit in a rise in the price of dressed hides, and not to a squeeze on green ones. We do not seriously credit the rumor that the leather interests will kick both ways, viz., send the price of the manufactured product up while at the same time throwing down the price of green stuff. As to hides, there is the usual November drop. They carry the extra burden of longer hair which really makes the difference between the summer and winter weights. While the price goes down from 17c. to 15c. per pound from Nov. 1, the gross weight of the hide makes the total per skin about the same.

Our news columns to-day furnish some highly interesting data concerning the refrigerating steamer Celtic, which has started on a voyage to Manila, with the first-class battleships Oregon and Iowa. The equipment and departure of the Celtic on so long a voyage marks a new era in the history of refrigeration. Hitherto the longest voyage for a vessel of this character was sixty days, but the Celtic has to complete a hundred days and perhaps more before she enters Manila. In the meantime she will keep the war vessels and colliers in whose company she is, supplied with fresh meats.

"Cleanliness is next to Godliness." This old saying has a fitting application in the meat trade. Observe it in the slaughterhouse and observe it in the retail store. The eye abhors dirt of all kinds, but in no place more particularly than around places where food is prepared for human consumption.

Some wise people in the cattle and slaughtering industries are busy figuring how to account for the falling off in exports in live cattle and dressed beef since the beginning of the present year.

Friday's Closings.

TALLOW.—Yesterday (Friday) there was a sale of 50 hds. city at 33½c., while the market throughout was unchanged in its features.

OLEO STEARINE was yesterday rather easy, as demand had become unimportant, with the consumers temporarily well supplied. Quoted here at 5½c. as the trading price and in Chicago at 5¼c.

COTTONSEED OIL.—The position of the market yesterday was essentially as quoted in our review, with little business under way.

The Packinghouse

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the bl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

MORE OF A BULLISH SENTIMENT ON THE VERY MODERATE STOCKS—MARKED DECREASE IN THE SUPPLIES FOR THE MONTH—EUROPE STILL A LIBERAL BUYER—COVERING OPERATIONS MORE GENERAL.

The clearest indication early in the week of the favorable statistical position for an advance was in the rapid rise of October ribs on the going out of the month's delivery, and the effectiveness of the squeeze in face of a not particularly large or general short interest, at least by relation with corresponding situations that way in ordinary years. It was apparent then the results of the enormous cash demands for the products that have been going on without hardly a break in them for many weeks, and which have been of a volume never before approached in extent. That under the situation of stocks and the prospects of these enormous export movements keeping up at least well into the winter months, and the probabilities that Germany especially will not have its home grown hogs to fall back upon in any material degree before next summer, there is no reason why the market should not do better except the consideration of the hog supplies and the feeling that the leading elements of the trade will be more exercised over keeping the products from advancing materially until a larger portion of the winter marketing of the swine is at hand. Hogs are too high still by relation with the products, and the selling of the latter for the future deliveries without a positive idea that the swine can be brought down in prices to correspond with them is probably attended with more risk than usual this season. It has become a question as to whether there is an earlier marketing of the swine this year than ordinarily; the best information is that there has not been more hogs in the country this year than last, while the receipts thus far this fall have exceeded those of the previous season. It is the belief that swine were not only hurried forward in instances from farmers' hands by apprehension of sickness among them, but as well, and the increased shipments now particularly, from the fact that corn is scarce in some sections and the farmers are compelled to buy it and to pay a price for it which makes them disinclined to hold their swine for fattening, while having the opinion as well that with the large wants of the foreign countries for the grain that its market value may be further against them. If there should continue a hurrying forward of the swine to the marketable centers the January option of the products would have less in the future to keep them down in price, while the sales of the products that have thus far been made for the delivery have been with a relatively lower cost of the swine than that prevailing, while it is problematical its reaching there as the season advances. The situation is outlined as it stands to-day, while conceding that there may be developments to change its character somewhat. It looks as

though the December and January deliveries had been oversold to an extent that if there should be shown a lighter marketing of hogs at an earlier period in the packing season than usual that, and particularly if the cash demands for the products are to hold their stocks down, that there would be permitted on the turn of each month, if not immediately, squeezing operations, and especially in consideration of the easy handling of the October rib deal that way and its radical advance in prices, which was to the extent of 145 points on Monday, from the closing figures of the week before, or from 5.30, its close on Saturday, up to 6.75 on the closing day of the month, while 5,000,000 lb were taken to cover contracts beginning at 5.87½ and reaching 6.75, with, as reported, including 3,000,000 lb settled at 6.75, while it is generally understood that the short interest was mainly among the packers. The squeeze on October tended temporarily to strengthen the whole market, after which it resumed a slightly bearish course, with some bearing down upon it in view of the receipts of hogs. The outside sentiment over trading continued more of a scalping order; it ran to protecting its deals on the slightest manifestation of an adverse position, while under the current look of affairs, in a statistical position and active cash demands, as against a weakening tendency, while the movement in taking in the swine supplies the only adverse feature, it considered it the best policy to take small profits when they showed themselves rather than take the chances of a markedly varying temper. The cash demands for the products hardly lose force despite the situation of the ocean freight market, while it could be reasoned that as foreign markets are active buyers despite the increased cost to lay down the goods on the other side, and up to their ability to get freight room, that with a normal condition of the market for ocean accommodation, and which is possible after the close of December, that that much at least could be added to the tone of the provision situation in the disposition of the foreign markets to respond to a stronger sentiment.

When the statement of the Chicago stocks was put out on Wednesday it was a marked surprise to the entire trade, the decrease in lard and ribs for the month, and especially for the former, to an extent greater than anybody had looked for, while leaving a supply for this time of year unprecedentedly small. At the same time came a report that the world's supply of lard would show a decrease for the months of fully 83,000 tierces. This brought about an advance in prices, while it became very difficult to buy the options. The Chicago stock was 85,551 tcs. contract grade lard, against 140,790 tcs. last month, or a falling off of about 55,000 tcs. The stock of ribs there 15,596,936 lb, against 23,426,553 lb Oct. 1, and of pork 71,037 bbls. new and 13,476 bbls. old, against 76,546 bbls. new and 16,021 bbls. old Oct. 1. Of the lard in stock there it is reported that 1,168 tcs. were made since Oct. 1; 69,792 tcs. made from Oct. 1, '97, to Oct. 1, '98, and 14,591 tcs. made prior to Oct. 1, '97. The New York stocks Nov. 1 were 10,559 tcs. prime lard, 415 tcs. off grade ditto and 787 tcs. stearine, a total of 11,761 tcs., against 11,493 tcs. Oct. 15, and 13,247 tcs. Nov. 1, '97. Of pork stocks 14,282 bbls., against 15,902 bbls. last month and 9,375 bbls. last year. The Southern demands for meats

at the West have been rather active this week, while this line of business is likely to run liberal up to the beginning of the new year, or to hold on a little later this season than last on account of the delayed prosecution of work in the planting sections through a three weeks' late cotton crop.

In New York there has been more done in city lard with Europe and 600 tcs. taken, as well as 450 boxes Eastern backs, but the trading with the near markets has been small, and altogether there has been a good deal of grumbling over the condition of business here among the city cutters, who, however, have not been able to offer their products any lower than in the previous week by reason of the cost of hogs; bellies, hams and shoulders remain essentially as quoted then.

The lard refiners here have marketed steadily moderate quantities, without finding an active trading at any time. The compound lard people have better home distributions and have put the prices up ¼c. per lb this week, partly by reason of the firm cost of cotton oil and the higher prices for oleo stearine. The West India trade here has been small this week, as most accounts are that Cuba is temporarily well supplied, while it will wait against making further marked accumulations until tariff conditions down there are settled.

The exports last week from the Atlantic ports were over 5,000,000 lb greater of meats than the same time last year, and close to the large amounts then of lard. They included 13,742,371 lb lard (13,935,123 lb last year); 17,160,764 lb meats (11,703,503 lb last year); 5,358 bbls. pork (2,983 bbls. last year).

The Chicago shipments last week were 13,037,011 lb lard, 15,665,898 lb meats, and 5,106 bbls. pork; corresponding week last year, 10,786,956 lb lard, 17,862,363 lb meats and 10,477 bbls. pork.

In tierced beef there has been some business with English markets with a firm tone to the market. Quoted at \$15@15.50, and sales of 450 tcs. For barreled beef a fair home trade demand and a steady line of prices; mess quoted at \$8.50@9, packet at \$9@10, and family at \$10.50@11. In beef hams little done, with a weak market; offered at \$18.

Canned meats are dealt in moderately. The packing is large in the way of making the usual accumulations at this time of year, but no concessions in prices are made, as current figures are regarded as low; corned beef and roast quoted \$1.10 for 1-lb cans, \$2 for 2-lb cans, \$3.90 for 4-lb cans, \$6.50 for 6-lb cans and \$14 for 14-lb cans.

The situation of the markets on the several days of the week as follows:

On Saturday (29th) hog receipts West 41,000; last year 42,000. The products closed at an advance for the day of 5 for pork and 2½ points for lard and ribs. Speculation was slack. At Chicago: Pork—October closed \$7.80 nominal; December was \$7.80 bid to \$7.85, closed \$7.85 asked; January sold \$8.95 to \$9.02, closed \$9.02. Lard—October closed 4.82 nominal; December sold 4.80@4.85, closed 4.85; January sold 4.90@4.92, closed 4.92. Ribs—October sold 5.25 to 5.30, closed 5.30; December closed 4.62 nominal; January sold 4.00@4.65, closed 4.62.

On Monday, hog receipts West 55,000 head; last year 57,800. The products were strengthened by the squeeze against some of the packers of October ribs, of which about 5,000,000 lb were taken to cover contracts, and which advanced 145 points, to 6.75. Cudahy was buying January ribs. The International bought January lard and sold December lard. The close shows the advance for the day on deliveries after October of 2½ points all around. At Chicago: Pork—October closed \$7.85 nominal; November closed \$7.85 nominal; December sold \$7.90, closed \$7.90 asked; January sold at \$9.02 to \$9.07, closed 9.05

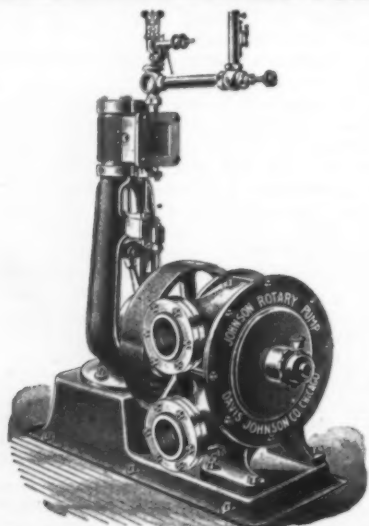
asked. Lard—October closed 4.85 nominal; November closed 4.85 nominal; December sold at 4.87@4.90, closed 4.87 asked; January sold at 4.95@4.97, closed 4.97 asked. Ribs—October sold at 5.87½ to 6.75; December sold 4.62 @4.65, closed 4.62 asked; January sold at 4.62@4.67, closed 4.65 asked. In New York, Western steam lard offered at 5.25; city steam ditto sold at 5.00 for 125 tcs. Refined at 5.50 for Continent, 6 for South America, 7.15 for ditto kegs. Pork, sales of 200 bbls. mess at \$8.75@8.90; 125 bbls. family mess at \$13@13.75; short clear at \$11.50@13; in city cut meats, sales of 2,500 pickled shoulders at 4@4¼, 1,500 pickled hams at 7¼@7½, 20,000 lb pickled bellies, 6¼@6½ for 10-lb average, 6¼ for 12-lb average, 5¾@5½ for 14-lb average. Hogs at 4¼@5¼.

On Tuesday, hog receipts West 70,000 head; last year 26,700. The products were easier and closed at declines for the day of 5 to 15 for pork, 7@10 points for lard and 5@7 points for ribs through the larger receipts of hogs. There was some selling by Roloson and buying of December lard and pork, supposed for the English crowd. At Chicago: Pork: November closed \$7.80 nominal; December sold at \$7.80 to \$7.85, closed \$7.80 asked; January sold at \$8.90@8.90, closed \$8.90 bid. Lard—November sold at 4.77@4.80, closed at 4.75 @4.77; December sold at 4.80@4.82, closed 4.80; January sold at 4.87@4.90, closed 4.87. Ribs—November closed 4.57 nominal; December sold at 4.57@4.60, closed 4.57 nominal; January sold at 4.57@4.62, closed at 4.57@4.60.

In New York, Western steam lard, offered at 5.20. City steam do sold at 4.95@5 for 200 tcs. Refined at 5.50 for Continent, 6 for South America, 7.15 for do kegs. Compound lard at 4@4¼c. In mess pork sales of 300 barrels at \$8.75@8.90, family at \$13@13.75, short clear at \$11.50@13.50. There will be 600 tcs city lard shipped to the other side this week, mostly taken at 5.20, and 450 boxes eastern backs. In city cut meats sales of 1,200 pickled shoulders at 4@4¼, 2,500 pickled hams at 7¼@7½; pickled bellies, 12 lb average, at 6¼; 10 lb average, at 6½; 14 lb do, 5¾@5½. Hogs at 4¼@5¼.

On Wednesday, hog receipts West, 87,000 head; last year, 71,200. There was an advance in prices, as elsewhere referred to,

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through the small showing of stocks, with difficulty in finding sellers. There was reported selling, by the English crowd generally of lard, and some demand from the packers for ribs and lard, while the reduction in the stocks of ribs was a surprise. The close shows an advance for the day of 15@17 for pork, 12 points for lard and 5@7 points for ribs. At Chicago, pork, November, closed \$7.95 nominal. December sold at \$7.85@8.80, closed at \$7.95. January sold at \$8.90@9.05, closed at \$9.05. Lard, November closed 4.90, nominal. December sold at 4.85@4.92, closed at 4.92. January sold at 4.82@5, closed at 4.97@5. Ribs, December sold at 4.60@4.62, closed at 4.62, nominal; January sold at 4.62@4.65, closed at 4.65 bid. Here, Western steam lard was offered at 5.25. City steam do sold at 5, for 125 tcs. Refined at 5.55 for Continent, 6 for South America, 7.15 for do kegs. Compound lard at 4@4¼. Hogs at 4¼@5½. In city cut meats sales of 1,600 pickled shoulders at 4¼@4½, 2,000 pickled hams at 7¼@7½, 7,500 lb pickled bellies, 10 lb average, 6¼@6½; 10,000 lb do, 12 lb average, 6¼@6½; 5,000 lb do, 14 lb average, 5½; 150 boxes Eastern bellies at 6@6¼. Of mess pork sales of 200 barrels at \$8.75@8.90. On Thursday hog receipts West, 81,000 head; last year 68,400. Notwithstanding the large receipts of hogs the small stocks of the products counteracted that effect, and they closed 10c. higher on pork, and 2@5 points on lard and ribs. At Chicago, pork, November, closed \$8.05 nominal. December sold at \$7.87@8.05, closed \$8.05 asked. January sold at \$9@9.12, closed \$9.07 bid. Lard, November, closed 4.92 nominal. December sold at 4.87@4.95, closed 4.95@4.97. January sold at 4.95@5.02, closed 5.02 bid. Ribs, December closed 4.65. January sold at 4.62@4.67, closed 4.67 bid. In New York, Western steam lard offered at 5.30. City steam do at 5 bid. Other products essentially as the day before.

On Friday, hog receipts West 69,000 head; last year 74,800. There was some advance early in the day, followed by small reactions, with the close showing for the day prices essentially as on Friday. Speculation was light, but the offers to sell were of reserved order. At Chicago: Pork—November closed \$8 nominal; December sold at \$7.95 to \$8.07, closed \$8.02; January sold at \$9.05 to \$9.12, closed at \$9.07. Lard—November closed 4.95 nominal; December sold at 4.95 to 5.05, closed 4.97; January sold at 5.05@5.10, closed at 5.02@5.05. Ribs—December closed at 4.65; January sold at 4.65@4.67, closed at 4.65@4.67. In New York, Western steam lard offered at 5.32, city ditto at 5. Refined at 5.60 for Continent. Compound lard at 4@4¼. Other products were not changed in price.

San Francisco Provision Market.

The provision market is in better shape now than it has been for some time. The local and country demand has picked up some. Export trade has been slow in most lines. The increased demand has been responded to by a slight improvement in prices. Nearly all lines of hams, bacons and smoked beef have gone up from one-quarter to one cent. Fresh meats are still in good demand.

Salmon Season Ended.

This week marks the end of the salmon packing season on the Pacific coast. The pack foots up to a higher figure than was anticipated. So far as figures are obtainable, the receipts at San Francisco amount to 974,310 cases and 20,000 barrels. Of these the Alaska Packers' Association received 774,393 cases. Prices continue the same, with a slightly increased demand.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.

—Office Purchasing Commissary U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall street, New York City, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1898. Sealed proposals in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock a. m. on Nov. 8, 1898, for furnishing such of the following supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, delivered in New York City, during the thirty days commencing Nov. 15, 1898: Pork, bacon, flour, hard bread, corned meal, baking powder, beans, baked beans, peas, rice, hominy, potatoes, onions, tomatoes, canned coffee, green and roasted, teas, sugars, molasses, syrups and vinegar, salt, pepper, soap, candles, canned articles, breakfast bacon, butter, cheese, chocolate, crackers, gelatine, hams, macaroni, oatmeal, pigs feet, prunes, starch, tapioca, spices, flavoring extracts, olive oil, pickles, Worcestershire sauce, tobacco, toilet soaps, needles, spool thread, basins, stationery, borax, brushes, chamois skins, combs, matches, handkerchiefs, toilet paper, towels, etc., etc. Information in schedule list. Preference given to all articles of "domestic production and manufacture;" for such details see schedule. Information, with conditions, list of articles, quantities, kind, modes of packing, etc., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened Nov. 8, 1898," and addressed to Col. C. A. Woodruff, A. C. G. S.

Provision Exports from 'Frisco.

Provision exports from San Francisco this week were chiefly to Hawaii and England. Notable items in the Hawaiian trade were 18,850 lb of lard and 2,250 lb of oleomargarine. There were also considerable shipments of soap, salmon, salt fish, hogs, horses, mules and leather. Two large shipments of salmon were made to England, one to Liverpool of 73,800 cases and one to London of 20,079 cases.

Armour's Soap Contract.

Armour & Co. were this week awarded the general soap contract by the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army. This contract enables the Government to take all the soap needed for the entire service at the price specified, and it is not for any particular camp or division of the army.



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1. LOW STEAM PRESSURE required.
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3. ACCIDENTS IMPOSSIBLE.
4. NO POSSIBILITY of any WATER or OIL DROPPING into the MEAT, the pressure BEING APPLIED upward.
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6. POSITION of the MEAT CYLINDER such as to offer the GREATEST POSSIBLE FACILITY for HANDLING THE SAUSAGE meat.
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KANSAS CITY.

Live Stock Review.

The receipts for the past week, with comparisons as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City.....	56,164	64,477	30,171
Same week 1897....	43,168	54,384	10,752
Same week 1896....	43,522	44,922	17,796
Same week 1895....	44,757	46,781	21,063
Chicago	58,000	201,100	90,200
Omaha	23,100	34,000	29,600
St. Louis.....	17,400	34,000	9,600
Kansas City.....	56,200	64,500	30,200

Total	155,300	333,600	159,600
Prev. week.....	165,800	344,500	125,800
Same week 1897..	148,000	340,400	107,900
Same week 1896..	120,700	269,300	120,800

Kansas City packers' slaughter:			
Armour Pack. Co..	10,839	26,151	6,494
Swift & Co.....	6,233	18,444	5,097
S. & S. Co.....	3,984	2,695	1,869
Dold Pack. Co....	1,127	6,025	164
Fowler, Son & Co..	196	9,647	....

Total	22,985	62,232	13,672
Prev. week.....	24,472	55,535	9,208
Same week 1897..	21,954	49,897	8,464

CATTLE.—The month of October in Kansas City was a record breaker in cattle in several particulars. It looks very well for Kansas City to read as follows: Receipts cattle Chicago, October, 1898, 221,200; receipts Kansas City, October, 1898, 230,800. It would seem from present indications as if in one year, or two, the above figures will be a common occurrence all the year around. Last week in cattle was a bad one; toward the latter end of the week it could not be worse all around on all grades. The prime fat cattle declined from 20@25c., and the next grade to that declined from 25@50c. per 100 lbs. The markets all around were bad, and quite a number of beeves shipped to the Chicago market were returned home unsold by the owners, who would not take the prices offered. The highest price paid in Kansas City for the week on Tuesday, which was \$5.40, but on Thursday and Friday cattle equally as good sold readily for \$5.25. The highest price paid for Texas during the week on last Tuesday, when \$4.65 was paid, but towards the close of the week the best fed Texas of 1,043 lb average sold at \$3.75. Quite a bunch of cows of 750 lbs. average sold at \$2.60. Heifers of 751 lbs. average sold at \$3.10. A bunch of 119 Western sold on Thursday, 1,389 lbs. average, at \$5.25, but on the same day a bunch of 321, averaging 1,058 lbs., were sold at \$4.15. Western cows of 970 lbs. average sold as high as \$3. Western bulls, 1,040 lbs. average, \$2.80. A bunch of 121 head of Southern Texas steers of 1,000 lbs., sold at \$3.50. A bunch of 126 cows of 630 lbs. average sold as low as \$2.25. Texas bulls of 1,500 lb average sold at \$2.40. The stocker and feeder trade could not have been worse—the dullness of the season, but still very liberal buyers. Of the 56,164 head of cattle received in the yards, there were shipped last week to the country 31,889 head.

making it the banner week for Kansas City. The prices on native stockers and feeders were very steady, but it was the Southern and Western cattle that suffered a heavy loss. For the week the shipment of fat cattle to the seaboard was 38 cars, against 40 cars the preceding week, and 16 cars the corresponding week one year ago. Of the outside purchasers Cudahy purchased 2,115 head; Eastern, 364; Hall, 78; Kraus, 222; and Michael 75. This week, the receipts of cattle being small in the four large markets on Monday, only 7,500 in Kansas City, there was a better feeling all around and the market easily scored 5@10c. advance on all grades. The receipts on Tuesday, however, were heavy, being 16,828 head; that on Wednesday 10,150 head, and therefore a little weaker feeling on the market that reigned on Monday. Some fat cattle 1,092 lb average sold at \$5.20, which was looked on as a good price. Native cows and heifers are scarce and picked up at pretty steady prices. So far this week some of the sales are as follows: A bunch of 174 head of fed Texas 1,059 lb average, at \$3.70. Some cows of 833 lb average as high as \$3.35. Some bulls, 1,280 lbs. average, \$2.50. Western steers 1,353 lb average, at \$4.75. Western cows, 741 lb average, \$2.75. Western bulls, 1,248 lb average, \$2.45. Texas steers so far only in small supply: the market on them barely steady. Quarantine steers of 953 lb average, \$3.45. A few cows, 865 lb average sold at \$2.75. The canning cows are quickly picked up. A bunch of 126, 630 lb average, sold at \$2.25. All such cattle are not kept long for a purchaser, the packers have a strong competition between themselves, each trying to get ahead of the other fellow in numbers.

Mr. K. B. Armour, vice-president of Armour Packing Co., has just completed his first public sale of Hereford cattle. It was very satisfactory. He owns the finest herd of such in this country. His ambition is to be the foremost factor in enabling the general run of breeders in this country to produce the better grades of beef cattle at a minimum cost.

HOGS.—Last week's market at the close was "a soft one." The week ended with disappointment Thursday's and Friday's prices the lowest of the week, when tops stood \$3.60, with Bulk \$3.45@3.57½, a slightly better feeling on Saturday, as the decline cut a figure with receipts, the market closing: Tops, \$3.62½; Bulk, \$3.50@3.55; October average weight 215 lb, September stood \$3.18 and October, 1897, stood 210 lb. Outsiders purchased in the past week 1,610 head. The top price of hogs in October, \$3.80, with the exception of October, 1896, when Tops sold \$3.52½, the lowest October price in the last ten years, and bets are made that be-

fore the first of the year tops will see \$3.50—a price which it is to be hoped they will not sell for.

Receipts on Monday, this present week, 6,427 head of better quality than previous week and better feeling all round. Tops, \$3.65, with bulk \$3.55@3.60. Medium and heavy hogs in good demand. Tuesday's receipts, 15,131 head, and a packer's market, speculators and outsiders contented to be spectators. The quality fair; the early sales 5c. lower and towards the close some grades 7½c. lower. Wednesday gave receipts 15,170 head, and still a packer's market, fully 5c. lower; very few tops \$3.60, with bulk from \$3.40@3.52½.

SHEEP.—The sheep market for the entire past week, as far as mutton and lamb offerings were concerned, may be called very steady. The stockers and feeders trade suffered somewhat in prices, and the market rather a dragging one on such grades. Among the sales were some 282 Montana lambs of 69 lb average at \$5.35. A bunch of 609 Utah lambs of 59 lb average sold as low as \$4.50; 2,300 Arizona yearling feeders 79 lb average sold at \$4; 1,000, 82 lb average, sold at same price. Some 926 Western stock lambs 63 lb average sold at \$4.75. This week so far the receipts on Monday 10,072 head, the bulk of the offerings being largely Westerns and quite a number were good to choice in quality. Feeders were more active than the week before, and seemed in better spirits than the packers, who were rather on the bearish order. Among the sales were some 520 New Mexican yearling feeders of 82 lb average at \$4. A bunch of 240 Arizona yearling feeders 82 lb average at \$4. On Tuesday the receipts were 4,895 head; purchasers claimed that the quality was not good, 600 Colorado lambs of 63 lb average, however, sold at \$5.25. Another bunch 596 Colorado 59 lb average sold at \$5. The receipts on Wednesday some 5,230 and prices about the same. Some Southwestern feeding lambs 55 lb average sold as low as \$4.25. Some Texas of 85 lb average sold as low as \$3.90. A bunch of Nevada mixed of 97 lb average sold at \$3.50. The market at present stands at some 15@25 per 100 lb lower than last week.

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CHICAGO

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
RIALTO BUILDING.

Chicago Live Stock Review.

Receipts of live stock here last week were: Cattle, 58,264; calves, 2,171; hogs, 203,755, and sheep, 90,186, against 54,017 cattle, 2,077 calves, 206,852 hogs, and 84,141 sheep the week previous; 59,356 cattle, 1,945 calves, 220,881 hogs and 84,249 sheep the corresponding week of 1897; and 42,714 cattle, 1,966 calves, 169,647 hogs, 82,617 sheep the corresponding week of 1896. Shipments last week were: Cattle, 19,167; calves, 565; hogs, 21,510, and sheep, 21,540, against 17,700 cattle, 648 calves, 33,325 hogs and 23,180 sheep the week previous; 19,029 cattle, 441 calves, 30,817 hogs and 17,224 sheep the corresponding week of 1897, and 13,198 cattle, 140 calves, 33,930 hogs and 25,000 sheep the corresponding week of 1896.

October Statistics.—Official total movement of live stock, in and out, of the stock yards for October, with comparisons, were as follows: Receipts for the month were: 221,091 cattle, 772,064 hogs, 343,991 sheep; against 226,159 cattle, 660,019 hogs, 359,608 sheep in September, and 230,276 cattle, 729,214 hogs and 341,692 sheep in October last year. Shipments for October were 76,795 cattle, 114,566 hogs and 75,908 sheep, showing a decrease compared with September of 12,000 cattle, 22,000 hogs and 12,000 sheep, also showing quite a decrease compared with same time last year. For the ten months ended last night the total receipts were 2,108,469 cattle, 6,881,700 hogs and 3,051,102 sheep, against 2,123,738 cattle, 6,672,802 hogs and 3,030,149 sheep for corresponding period last year.

HOGS.—The marketing of hogs for the past week has not been as free as for the previous week, nevertheless there was a bearish tone prevalent in the trade and packers have been able to get their supplies at quite a discount from the last week's basis of prices. They are free buyers, but have simply taken advantage of the situation and worked off the advance of two weeks ago and are now getting their hogs at about the basis of prices claimed for some time as the proper level for packing operations. Hogs coming are not of the best quality, but show a tendency to improvement, although there is a bigger percentage of lightweight, running down to little pigs, than was the case a few weeks back. Eastern shippers are paying 10 to 15 cents over packer prices, but they are not taking many and in rating never fail to make them well worth the premium. It is likely that

Eastern orders will be light as a rule from now on into January, as Eastern farmers will fairly supply that trade. Current prices at that writing are \$3.50 to \$3.60 for bulk of all hogs coming with the butcher sorts running up to \$3.70; lightweight, 150 pounds down, range from \$3.20 to \$3.50 and pigs, around and under 100 pounds, \$3.00 to \$3.20.

Cattle supplies have been but moderate, showing a decrease of 14,000 compared with the previous week. Prime beefs are selling 15 to 20 cents higher than close of last week, but below anything of choice style and finish the trade is in unsettled tone and prices made are not satisfactory to the selling interest. There was a sharp advance on Monday, but most of the appreciation has been lost, and the trade tone is very uncertain. Large stores of refrigerator beef made from the Western rangers must be worked out before there can be much improvement looked for outside of the fancy beefs that will now begin coming for the holiday trade. Stock cattle are selling at low point of the year and the market is dull. Butcher cows hold about steady, but the market is not brisk.

SHEEP.—Supplies have been so heavy for the last ten days that the market has become clogged, it being impossible to work the supplies out even at declines ranging from 20 to 50 cents in the past week, the severest depression having been on lambs and the feeder grades of sheep. The condition is the worst experienced here for several months, and it will be at least another week before this clogged condition can be cleared out. During October over 70,000 sheep and lambs were shipped here and sent out to feed lots.

Only 1,676 live cattle were forwarded from here last week for export, the principal reason being the fact that exporters have been running a good many contract cattle direct from distilleries and feed lots, but it is expected they will have to compete for them in open market in the near future.

Of the 693,000 hogs received at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis during the two weeks previous to this, Chicago alone received 410,000. Our receipts last week, 203,700, were 139,000 larger than at Kansas City, 169,400 larger than at Omaha, and 163,700 larger than at St. Louis.

The runs of grass Western range cattle this season is the smallest since 1889. Receipts this year up to the first of the week were 180,000, against 214,000 the same period twelve months ago, 254,000 two years ago, and 389,000 three years ago. Prices this season ruled the highest in over thirteen years.

Of the 200,500 slaughtered by Chicago packers last week, Armour & Co. alone handled 54,000, about the largest week's packing on record for them. Swift packed 38,000; Anglo-American, 20,000; Boyd & Lunham, 8,700; Chicago, 13,000; Continental, 9,600; Hammond, 4,600; International, 9,600; Lipton, 9,400; Morris, 14,000; Viles & Robbins, 10,000, and city butchers, 9,000. Total the previous week, 174,000, and 186,500 a year ago.

Chicago Provision Market.

Generally speaking, there has been little material change in the provision market this week, although it is but fair to say that the healthy tone of a short time ago has not been so noticeable the last day or two especially. True, prices are as high to-day (Wednesday), and perhaps a little more so than a week ago, after recovering from a depression yesterday, but there has been an offset a decided falling off in the cash business while prospects of the inception of some outside speculative interest seem to be just as remote as ever. Some attribute the diminution in consumption to the effects of an incident on Monday which has been undoubtedly the feature of the week. What we allude to was the action of ribs on that day, the last of the month, when the trade was settling up on October accounts. Some one was short to the extent of from three to five million pounds of ribs, it is variously said by different people, and had to settle at about a cent and a half above the market. The aggressors in the deal were a syndicate of the English houses led by the Anglo-American Company who has been long a line of ribs for a considerable time. There has been all sorts of speculation as to the identity of the unlucky shorts and the names of two very prominent packers were mentioned frequently, but both parties denied strenuously the charge. Some people assert that the interested people were not of the crowd that is in close touch with the events of the pit, as there has scarcely been a day but what it was possible for shorts to cover easily. Upon the other hand, there are some who assert that the parties who remained in too long were caught because they were disappointed about receiving stocks which they had planned to have for delivery. At any rate the looseness of the cash business of late has been ascribed to the upheaval on Monday, as buyers felt that the higher prices were but temporary, and on Tuesday values did not only swing back to where they were before, but lost somewhat. However, the trade was very much firmer to-day and regained all that was lost yesterday. Hogs still continue to come in much heavier quantities than last year, although receipts are not quite so abundant as at the time of our last report. The summer season here shows

HARTOG & FEDEL, ROTTERDAM. HENDRIK HARTOG, HAMBURG.
JOHN H. HARTOG & CO.
Exporters of
PROVISIONS and COTTONSEED OIL.
OLEO and NEUTRAL A SPECIALTY.
804-806 Royal Ins. Bdg., CHICAGO.



A Sample Can of :: ::

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will pay for itself every week,
in any 50 H. P. Plant.

Write us and we will tell you HOW, and WHY, or better still, order one under the above guarantee; if not satisfactory it may be returned to us and we will pay freight both ways.

CLING-SURFACE MFG. CO.

166-172 Virginia Street,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

an increase of 604,000 hogs, and in the West the increase is 2,045,000 hogs. Hog receipts at the seven points for last week were very heavy, 444,500 hogs, compared with 374,000 the previous week and 395,000 last year. Chicago stocks given out Tuesday showed a marked reduction in lard and meat and stocks of ham are very light. An authority says that the packers have had an enormous consumption the past three months, but that the trade has been filled up for the time being and they have been unable to gauge the situation correctly.

Thos. E. Wells, of the Continental Packing Company, says: "Until hogs are selling for six or seven cents you can count me as a bull in provisions, and when they sell for three or four cents you can put me down as a bear. We are and have been having some extraordinary receipts of hogs, but we have not at any time been in a position to accept light receipts. There has been a tremendous consumptive demand, and I am awaiting an eventual cessation of these large receipts when I expect another kind of music. Personally I am a bull in corn, while besides I know that there is a good deal of cholera in the country. Now when the hogs that are coming in such large quantities do not average more than 200 or 210 pounds, it shows that they are being sent out prematurely."

RANGE OF PRICES.

SATURDAY, OCT. 29.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	7.15	.....	.....	7.80
December	7.80	.....	.....	7.85
January	8.97½	8.95	9.02½	9.02½

LARD—(Per 100 lb)—

October	4.77½	.....	.....	4.82½
December	4.80	4.80	4.85	4.85
January	4.90	4.90	4.95	4.92½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

October	5.20	5.25	5.30	5.30
December	4.60	.....	.....	.....
January	4.60	4.60	4.65	4.62½

MONDAY, OCT. 31.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—

October	7.80	7.92½	7.90	7.85
December	7.90	7.92½	7.90	7.90
January	9.05	9.10	9.02½	9.05½

LARD—(Per 100 lb)—

October	4.87½	.....	.....	4.85
December	4.95	4.97½	4.95	4.95
January	4.95	4.97½	4.95	4.95

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

October	5.30	6.75	5.30	6.25
December	4.65	4.65	4.60	4.62½
January	4.62½	4.67½	4.62½	4.65

TUESDAY, NOV. 1.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—

December	7.85	7.85	7.77½	7.80
January	9.00	9.00	8.90	8.90

LARD—(Per 100 lb)—

December	4.82½	4.82½	4.80	4.80
January	4.92½	4.92½	4.87½	4.87½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

December	4.60	4.60	4.57½	4.57½
January	4.62½	4.62½	4.57½	4.60

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—

December	7.85	8.00	7.85	7.95
January	8.95	9.05	8.90	9.05

LARD—(Per 100 lb)—

December	4.85	4.92½	4.85	4.92½
January	4.92½	5.00	4.87½	5.00

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

December	4.62½	4.62½	4.62½	4.62½
January	4.62½	4.67½	4.62½	4.65

THURSDAY, NOV. 3.

LARD—(Per 100 lb)—

December	4.90	4.95	4.90	4.95
January	4.97½	5.02½	4.95	5.02½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

December	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.65
January	4.62½	4.67½	4.62½	4.67½

PORK—(Per Barrel)—

December	7.87½	8.05	7.87	8.05
January	9.00	9.12½	9.00	9.07½

FRIDAY, NOV. 5.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—

December	8.00	8.07½	7.95	8.02½
January	9.10	9.15	9.05	9.07½

LARD—(Per 100 lb)—

December	4.95	5.05	4.95	4.97½
January	5.05	5.10	5.00	5.02½

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

December	4.67½	4.70	4.65	4.65
January	4.67½	4.70	4.65	4.65

Receipts at St. Louis.

Receipts at the St. Louis National Stockyards during the week ending Oct. 15 were 15,464 cattle and 27,946 hogs, against 15,995 cattle and 27,890 hogs received during the previous week. These figures show a decrease of 531 cattle, an increase of 56 hogs. As compared with the corresponding week a year ago cattle show a decrease of 200 head and hogs decreased 2,900 head.

Receipts for the first ten months of 1898 amounted to about 2,115,400 cattle, 6,889,300 hogs and 3,042,600 sheep, against 2,123,738 cattle, 6,672,802 hogs and 3,030,149 sheep a year ago. Last month Viles & Robbins received about 42,000 hogs, and since January, 400,000. Their hogs are not included in receipts at the stock yards.

Seventeen Montreal city officials and stock yards directors arrived in Chicago Sunday and visited the stock yards and packing houses here on Monday, gathering ideas for the construction of their new abattoir to replace one burned recently. The members of the party are G. N. Ducharme, J. B. Saul, W. B. Sweet, G. L. Telfer, H. B. Cady, Dr. A. M. Labouge, city health officer; Aldermen Jacques, Proulx, G. L. Telfer, H. B. Cady, Dr. Gifford of the Gazette and others. They left Chicago for Niagara Falls on Wednesday.

Chicago Board of Trade Notes.

Board of Trade memberships are netting \$700 to the seller.

Armour & Co. have issued a new calendar which is a beautiful and artistic affair.

Benjamin W. Underwood, secretary of the Omaha Packing Co., died in Chicago Wednesday afternoon of last week.

The Board of Trade clearing house last week posted the firm of H. C. Gray & Co. as having failed to meet their differences and their trades were ordered closed. The failure was a small affair, and the markets were not in the least affected.

Some things disclosed by the secretary's monthly report of stocks, which is published in this issue, were surprises to many. Provision stocks decreased last month 55,000 tons, and are 70,000 less than last year. Ribs decreased 8,000,000 lb.

The directors on Tuesday listened for two hours to charges of unprofessional and uncommercial conduct preferred by M. Doran, of St. Paul, against the National Linseed Oil Company. They were inclined to treat the matter lightly, and the case was dismissed.

Each member of the aggregation that recently attended the Omaha Exposition, was presented this week with a handsome souvenir called "A Little Matter of History," by the St. Paul Railroad officials. The token contains the names of all who went with the Board of Trade party, and is fittingly embellished with photographs of the interior of the special train taken to Omaha.

The Appellate Court here on Thursday of last week reversed the order of the Circuit Court in the case of the Board of County Commissioners against Richard J. Collins. The Circuit Court, Nov. 23, 1897, issued a writ of mandamus against the board to compel it to award the contract for supplying meats to the county institutions to R. J. Collins, he being alleged the lowest bidder. The contract, which awarded to Armour & Co., was for October, November and December, 1897, and amounted to about \$10,000.

Coe & Co. to Retire from Keokuk.

Quite a few people were surprised last Sunday by a dispatch from Keokuk, Iowa, with the tidings that Coe & Co., of Keokuk and Belfast, pork packers for the English trade, had announced that they will no longer operate their plant in that city. Losses for a number of years, it is said, because the English market has been flooded by the large American packers, are the causes for the discontinuance of the plant. The decision of the company, it is reported, will throw 150 men out of work. Mr. John Beasley, the Chicago representative of Coe & Co., had very little to say for publication when asked in regard to the cessation of operations. Briefly he observed to "The National Provisioner," "Yes, I believe it is true that the company is to quit for good at Keokuk; in fact they have not been running for six or seven weeks. I am not in a position to give any reason for the action, except that which has already appeared in the papers—the impossibility of doing a paying business on account of the change in conditions because of the encroachments of the large packers upon our ground. It is possible that operations may be resumed again sometime, but barely probable."

Swift and Company's Contract.

Swift and Company have secured the contract for furnishing all of the meats to be used in Cuba by the Government. The business will all be handled through the Tampa (Fla.) house, which is one of the largest and most complete in the South. The house is located with the rear end in the railroad yards, and ample track facilities are afforded to transact a large business. When the building was erected especially for Swift and Company an eye was kept on the Cuban trade, and the work was done accordingly.

NEW YORK AND PORTO RICO
STEAMSHIP COMPANY
REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY SAILINGS
BETWEEN
New York and San Juan,
Arecibo, Mayaguez, and
Ponce, Porto Rico
THIS IS THE ONLY LINE of Steamers taking
FREIGHT from this country to the
Island of Porto Rico.
MILLER, BULL & KNOWLTON
AGENTS, 130 PEARL ST., NEW YORK

WAXED PAPER
is the best & cheapest thing
you can use to wrap up
SMOKED & PLAIN MEAT
Odorless, Tasteless, & Grease
Proof. Made in White, Colored
& Manila, in a variety of thick-
nesses. Send for samples and
prices.
The Sparks Manufacturing Co.,
Hamburg, New Jersey.
Chicago Office, Masonic Temple, St. Louis
Office, 216 Market St., New York Office,
105 Hudson St., Boston Office, 77 Bedford
Street.

USE
PURE SUGAR
LOAF SYRUP.
The best known syrup for curing. This
syrup has been continually used by the
best curers of all kinds of meats for over
thirty years.
WASHINGTON BUTCHER CO., Sole Agents
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Established 1760. Incorporated 1893.

Stocks of Provisions in Chicago on Oct. 31, 1898.

	Oct. 31, 1898.	Oct. 31, 1897.
Mess pork, win. pkd, new, bbls. ....	....	16
Mess pork, win. pkd, season '97-98	71,037	96,330
Mess pork, win. pkd (old), '96-97	13,476	1,983
Mess pork, sum. pkd, bbls.	25,119	25,355
Other kinds bbl'd. pork, bbls. ....	....	....
P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, 1898, tcs.	1,168	....
P. S. lard, from Oct. 1, 1897, to Oct. 1, 1898	69,792	157,242
P. S. lard, made previous to Oct. 1, 1897	14,591	21,577
Other kinds of lard	6,517	8,757
S. R. middles, lbs.	15,596,936	11,230,446
S. C. middles, lbs.	2,562,318	1,944,460
Ex. S. C. middles, lbs.	3,199,546	7,285,421
Long clear middles, lbs.	337,644	390,922
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.	988,629	1,137,636
Sweet pick'd shoulders, lbs.	1,107,407	854,510
Sweet pick'd hams, lbs.	22,230,583	25,954,787
Dry salted bellies, lbs.	12,427,038	7,549,280
Sweet pick'd bellies, lbs.	3,328,877	2,131,464
Sweet pick'd California or picnic hams, lbs.	11,024,521	9,132,976
S. P. Boston shoulders, lbs.	2,069,381	1,520,960
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	12,961,289	6,671,502
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	22,544,684	16,986,271

MOVEMENT OF PRODUCT.

	Received, Oct., 1898.	Shipped, Oct., 1898.
Pork, bbls.	256	24,309
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	2,587,649	62,825,968
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	10,051,606	78,493,554
Live hogs, No.	893,093	114,566
Dressed hogs, No. ....	....	32,454
Average weight of hogs received Oct., 1897, 244; Oct., 1898, 242.	....	236; Oct.,

Stocks of Provisions in Kansas City on Oct. 31, 1898.

	Oct. 31, 1898.	Oct. 31, 1897.
Mess pork, bbls.	600	58
Other kinds pork, bbls.	1,301	2,437
P. S. lard 'contract,' tcs.	1,934	512
Other kinds lard, tcs.	2,558	1,708
Short rib middles, lb.	1,438,421	600,691
Short clear middles, lb.	733,164	1,049,044
Extra S. C. middles, lb.	2,622,404	1,310,075
Long clear middles, lb.	290,825	35,324
Dry salt shoulders, lb.	1,680,151	2,289,055
D. S. bellies, lb.	1,279,287	969,148
S. P. shoulders, lb.	246,180	621,339
S. P. hams, lb.	10,134,283	11,481,900
S. P. bellies, lb.	1,920,710	1,802,684
S. P. California hams, lb.	3,221,272	3,858,351
S. P. skinned hams, lb.	2,209,380	2,197,160
Other cuts meat, lb.	5,532,952	6,061,844

LIVE HOGS.

	Oct., 1898.	Oct., 1897.
Received	239,511	226,559
Shipped	15,410	15,631
Driven out	224,438	212,146

Stocks of Provisions in Milwaukee on Oct. 31, 1898.

	Oct. 31, 1898.	Oct. 31, 1897.
Mess pork, winter packed (new), bbls.	1,579	1,203
Mess pork, winter packed (old), bbls. ....	....	408
Other kinds bbl'd. pork, bbls.	960	996
P. S. lard, contract, tcs.	86	102
Other kinds of lard, tcs.	44	941
Short rib middles, lb.	222,184	2,060,759
Short clear middles, lb.	219,970	176,112
Extra short clear middles, lb.	732,346	1,057,842
Long clear middles, lb.	29,000	64,674
Dry salted shoulders, lb.	42,295	68,635
Sweet pick'd shoulders, lb.	417,600	303,190
Sweet pick'd hams, lb.	2,219,900	2,523,770

Dry salted bellies, lb.	765,891	635,316
Sweet pick'd bellies, lb.	100,050	62,950
S. P. California or picnic hams, lb.	1,056,350	601,000
S. P. skinned hams, lb.	407,400	667,800
Other cuts of meats, lb.	1,508,380	1,953,011

Liverpool Stocks.

	Nov. 1, '98.	Oct. 1, '98.
Bacon, boxes	13,600	17,300
Hams, boxes	4,300	2,500
Shoulders, boxes	5,800	7,500
Cheese, boxes	83,000	72,700
Butter, pkgs.	9,100	4,400
Lard, tcs.	46,000	53,000

The World's Supply of Lard.

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Co., give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat, on the 1st inst., to which are added estimate of 1897, and stocks in cities named:

	1898. Nov. 1.	1897. Nov. 1.
Liverpool and Manchester	45,000	58,000
Other British Ports	10,000	15,000
Hamburg	28,000	10,000
Bremen	4,000	2,000
Berlin	1,500	4,000
Baltic Ports	8,000	7,000
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim	2,000	1,000
Antwerp	5,000	25,000
French Ports	4,000	8,000
Italian and Spanish Ports	1,000	1,000
Total in Europe	109,500	131,000
Afloat for Europe	85,000	70,000
Total in Europe and afloat	194,500	201,000
Chicago contract	85,551	178,819
Chicago other kind	6,517	8,757
East St. Louis .....	....	....
Kansas City	4,492	2,220
Omaha	2,113	1,238
New York	10,974	10,147
Total, tierces	304,147	402,181

Pork Packing.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 as follows:

	1898. March 1 to Oct. 26.	1897.
Chicago	4,620,000	3,965,000
Kansas City	1,860,000	1,845,000
Omaha	1,180,000	1,005,000
St. Louis	827,000	695,000
Indianapolis	636,000	545,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	262,000	207,000
Cudahy, Wis.	374,000	270,000
Cincinnati	392,000	350,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	623,000	242,500
Ottumwa, Iowa	403,300	365,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa ..	282,500	259,500
Sioux City, Iowa	221,000	160,000
Cleveland, Ohio	278,000	328,000
Louisville, Ky.	265,000	200,000
St. Paul, Minn.	192,000	45,000

—Price Current.

The Armour Packing Co., of San Francisco, is having a good run of business, their sales for the past month running one-third more than the sales for the same month of last year. This is outside of the sales to the Philippines, which amounted to several United States Government for shipment to carloads a week. Next week this company will supply the Philadelphia with meats.

E. E. Whitney & Co., of San Francisco, report improved business in smoked meats and lard.

WEDDING BELLS.

Wedding bells rang out merrily on Wednesday, Oct. 26, for Mr. John Grassell, of Chicago, chief purchasing agent of Nelson Morris & Co., and Miss Janey Alecia Wilson, daughter of Mr. Moses Wilson, and sister of Mr. Thos Wilson.

The ceremony was performed at the bride's home in Chicago, 4210 Calumet avenue, by the Rev. Howard Agnew Johnson. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Robert Henry Hunter, of Indianapolis, and the bridegroom by Mr. J. Holmes.

The bride looked charming and the gallant bridegroom was overflowing with happiness. Mr. Grassell is fortunate to secure such a prize and the esteemed lady who is now Mrs. Grassell has secured an adorable husband. The happy couple were the recipients of hearty congratulations, after which they made their way through a shower of rice and old shoes en route for an extended Eastern trip. A "National Provisioner" representative extended this journal's best wishes to Mr. Grassell at the Hotel Imperial, New York, and found his baggage pasted full of humorous printed reminders of the friends he left behind in Chicago.

Upon their return to the Western metropolis Mr. and Mrs. Grassell will make their home for the winter at 4210 Calumet avenue.

Mr. John Nichols, the popular hog buyer for Nelson Morris & Co., St. Joseph, Mo., was married last week to Miss Birdie Carter, of that city.

New York Produce Exchange Notes.

Visitors at the Exchange: D. C. Guthrie, C. J. Beck, D. F. Baxter, S. N. Woodbury, A. Geddes, and Chas. Waite, Chicago; T. R. Bell, Cincinnati; Edward Wiles, Buffalo; F. W. Wise, and Geo. C. Knapp, Boston; W. D. Judd, St. Louis; T. N. Bush, Indianapolis; F. H. Peavey, Minneapolis.

Benjamin Shafer Barnes (Erie R. R. Co.), was proposed for membership by C. P. Lamphrey; Henry C. Friedman (H. C. Friedman & Co.), by James T. Williamson; Leo M. Donald (Eugene M. Donald & Co., grain), by William P. Cook; Geo. Lawrence Wilson (Sanday & Shephard, corn merchants), by J. F. Parker; Daniel Webster Bowen (Bartlett, Frazier & Co., commission), by Alfred T. Martin; Walter L. Evans (John C. Senger, S. S. agents), by John C. Senger, and Henry E. White (flour), by Fred. O. Shane.

Eight hundred cases of American made soap and a large shipment of canned meat left Tacoma, Wash., for Japan by the steamer Tacoma this week.

BILL NYE ON SOUTHERN HOGS

Nye advised against breeding Yorkshires or Chester Whites in the South, because

"It didn't pay to raise a hog that couldn't run faster than a nigger."

Nye had no corner on hog knowledge.—Fact is, he didn't know sow belly from Paun Haus.

He didn't even know that the two principal varieties of sausage were Ball and Gut.

You don't have to know much to write humorous articles or advertisements.

But you must have an inkling about the business to make Parchment paper, and do it well.

WEST CARROLLTON PARCHMENT COMPANY,
West Carrollton, Ohio.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The market in Rotterdam this week for oleo oil has been very slow, and looks like lower prices on account of lower prices for butter now ruling in Europe.

Sales of Oleo Oil in Rotterdam.

The following sales were cabled for the week ending Nov. 4:

Oct. 27. Morris Extra sold at 39 florins.
 " 27. Monarch sold at 37 1/2 florins.
 350 tcs. sold.
 " 29. Harrison sold at 39 florins.
 Sales this week, 8,700 tcs.
 Stocks to-day, 1,360 tcs.
 " 31. Morris Extra sold at 39 florins.
 150 tcs. sold.

Exports of Oleo Oil to Rotterdam.

Oct. 29. Per Stmr. Maasdam—United, 60; Stern, 100; S. & S., 212; Swift, 60; Hammond, 310 Total, 742 tcs.

Oct. 31. Per Stmr. Delano from Baltimore—Armour & Co., 800; Cudahy P. Co., 25; Morris, 360; Swift, 120; Martin, 60. Total, 1,624 tcs.

Oct. 31. Per Stmr. Tampico from Baltimore—Swift, 650; Morris, 390. Total, 1,040 tcs.

Neutral Lard.

Oct. 29. Per Stmr. Maasdam—Swift, 75; Armour & Co., 80; Swift, 65. Total, 190 tcs.

Oct. 31. Per Stmr. Delano from Baltimore—International, 65; Armour & Co., 350; Cudahy P. Co., 125. Total, 540 tcs.

Oct. 31. Per Stmr. Tampico from Baltimore—Kings, 250; Morris, 145. Total, 395 tcs.

Exports of Provisions.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the principal Atlantic seaboards, their destination and a comparative summary for the week ending Oct. 29, 1898, is as follows:

To	1898, Week ending Oct. 29, 1898.	Same Week, to 1897.	Nov. 1, '97, Oct. 29, '98.
PORK, BBLs.			
U. Kingdom...	1,155	614	75,049
Continent...	927	466	45,885
So. & Cen. Am.	410	58	21,461
W. Indies...	1,777	1,709	101,623
Br. No. Am.	1,055	75	12,608
Other countries	34	61	1,900
Total	5,358	2,983	258,616

BACON AND HAMS, LBS.

U. Kingdom...	13,723,314	9,336,053	701,950,075
Continent...	2,957,825	2,064,050	169,005,875
So. & Cen. Am.	283,775	75,000	6,281,243
W. Indies...	179,525	181,000	7,794,328
Br. No. Am.	1,050	4,900	207,565
Other countries	15,275	42,800	610,325
Total	17,160,764	11,703,503	945,849,411

LARD, LBS.

U. Kingdom...	5,180,178	5,523,612	285,353,333
Continent...	6,210,748	6,853,836	353,637,893
So. & Cen. Am.	2,186,295	729,235	25,701,321
W. Indies...	414,450	774,330	21,794,069
Br. No. Am.	480	.....	419,326
Other countries	41,220	44,110	1,404,575
Total	14,042,371	13,925,123	688,370,517

Recapitulation of the week's reports.

Week ending Oct. 29, 1898.

From	Pork, Bbls.	Bacon and Hams, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York...	3,983	7,530,275	10,017,750
Boston...	1,367	6,574,125	2,639,201
Portland, Me.	.....	.....	.....
Phila., Pa.	.....	517,400	.....
Balto., Md.	.....	985,908	1,272,245
Norfolk, Va.	.....	.....	.....
Newport News	.....	.....	110,080
New Orleans.	8	7,225	2,345
Montreal...	.....	1,544,831	750
St. John, N.F.	.....	.....	.....
Total	5,358	17,160,764	14,042,371

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, '97, to Oct. 29, '98.	Nov. 1, '96, to Oct. 30, '97.	Increase
Pork, lb.	51,723,200	49,644,600	2,078,600
Hams, bcn lb	945,849,411	780,331,834	165,517,577
Lard, lb.	688,370,476	571,080,395	117,290,081

The Ottawa Stockyards & Abattoir Company is applying for incorporation, with a capital of \$50,000.

A further step toward the amalgamation of the various large vinegar concerns of the Province of St. John's, N. B., has been taken, by an application for a charter for the new company, to be capitalized at \$500,000. Mr. Wm. Wilson will be president of the company and the business is to be concentrated at Toronto.

Detailed Shipments of Hog Products from Chicago.

The following table shows the detailed shipments of hog products from Chicago for the week ending Oct. 29, 1898, and since Oct. 25, 1897, to date compared with corresponding period last season:

ARTICLES.	Week ending Oct. 29, 1898.	From Oct. 25, 1897, to date.	Week ending Oct. 30, 1897.	From Oct. 25, 1897, to Oct. 30, 1897.
Pork, bbls.	5,106	242,203	10,477	241,398
Lard, tcs.	15,924	639,150	9,909	531,830
" bbls.	4,150	135,864	4,863	123,982
" tanks, lbs.	120,000	5,737,452	285,080	5,474,047
" pkgs.	103,799	3,215,103	73,350	2,482,787
Hams, bcs	3,836	26,121	3,621	22,884
" tcs.	1,766	93,672	2,173	125,680
" bbls.	8-9	24,688	335	29,943
" pkgs.	596	36,338	7,694	101,541
" pcs.	93,876	4,601,214	70,441	3,316,886
Sides, bcs	6,093	487,412	5,415	369,289
" tcs.	474	19,389	510	20,960
" bbls.	665	47,949	465	38,030
" pkgs.	5,676	81,455	1,913	68,481
" pcs.	158,620	3,982,393	151,498	5,297,942
Shoulders, bcs.	317	17,128	831	53,196
" tcs.	91	5,032	23	9,527
" pkgs.	38	9,368	638	32,191
" pcs.	3,989	184,303	2,712	557,461
Other prod., bcs.	716	81,284	1,558	58,327
" tcs.	108	14,008	233	17,349
" bbls.	394	34,583	1,581	88,010
" pkgs.	13,193	592,866	17,314	523,457

GROSS WEIGHT OF PRODUCTS.

ARTICLES.	Week, 1898.	Week, 1897.
Lard, lbs.	13,037,011	10,786,966
Hams, lbs.	4,968,314	4,735,678
Sides, lbs.	9,927,910	10,626,995
Shoulders, lbs.	386,029	725,543
Other products, lbs.	1,283,645	1,774,147

ARTICLES.	Season, 1897-8.	Season, 1896-7.
Lard, lbs.	524,222,339	418,624,278
Hams, lbs.	274,292,665	240,798,408
Sides, lbs.	522,665,180	439,337,706
Shoulders, lbs.	35,725,782	53,963,342
Other products, lbs.	86,877,910	75,117,226

Weekly Movement of Provisions.

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions for the week ending Oct. 29, 1898, and since Oct. 25, as compared with the corresponding time in 1896-7:

RECEIVED.	For Week.	Since Oct. 25, 1897.	Same time, 1896-7.
Beef, pkgs.	.....	1	369
Pork, bbls.	2	3,186	4,526
Cut meats, lbs.	3,534,004	223,860,088	160,322,714
Lard, lbs.	484,670	61,236,369	53,039,465
SHIPPED.			
Beef, pkgs.	1,447	70,407	76,818
Pork, bbls.	5,106	219,715	240,000
Cut meats, lbs.	15,665,898	919,336,517	808,164,866
Lard, lbs.	13,037,011	524,222,339	418,624,278

TANNERY IN KANSAS CITY.

It is stated that Messrs. Ream and Armour are figuring on the establishment in Kansas City of a big tannery.

Mr. Philip D. Armour is said to have been investigating closely the new Burton process of tanning hides within a few hours by the acid of electricity. This process, it is claimed, will tan fresh, green hides as well as the salted ones, and, as has been stated by people very close to Mr. Armour, that gentleman believes the establishment of such a tannery at each of his packinghouses would save the Armour establishment thousands of dollars every week in the expense of salting and curing the hides, to say nothing of the profits from the tanning itself. The process is being installed in the largest tanneries of the East, and it is claimed it will revolutionize the tanning industry of this country.

Chicago Markets

LARDS.

Choice prime steam	a 4 97 1/2
Prime steam	a 4 90
Neutral	a 6 1/2
Compound	a 4 1/2

STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines	a 5 1/4
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OILS.

Lard oil, Extra	40
" " No. 1	30
" " No. 2	23
Oleo oil, "Extra"	a 6 1/2
Neatfoot Oil, Pure	45
" Extra	35
" No. 1	28
Tallow Oil	32

TALLOW.

Packers' Prime	a 4 1/2
No. 2	a 3 1/2
Edible Tallow	a 4 1/2

GREASES.

Brown	a 2 1/2
Yellow	a 2 1/2
White, A.	a 3 1/2
" B.	a 3
Bone	a 3

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat	1 1/2 a 1 1/4
Inferior or black fat	1 1/2 a 2
Suet	a 3
Shop Bones, per 100 lbs.	a 30

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y., in tanks	10 1/2
Crude	17 1/2
Butter oil, barrels	27

FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, per unit	1.65 a 1.70.
Hoof meal, per unit	1.40 a 1.45
Concent. tankage, 14 to 15 p.c.p. unit	1.40
Unground tankage, 10 to 11 p.c.p. ton	16.00
Unground tankage, 9 & 20 p.c.p. ton	15.00
Unground tankage, 8 & 20 p.c.p. ton	13.25 a 13.50
Unground tankage, 6 & 35 p.c.p. ton	13.00
Ground raw bones	23.00 a 24.00
Ground steamed bones	18.00 a 19.00

Market active.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns No. 1	\$190 per ton 65-70 lbs. average.
Horns	\$20.00 to \$22.00 per ton
Round Shin Bones	\$62.50 to \$67.50 "
Flat Shin Bones	\$41.00 to \$42.00 "
Thigh Bones	\$100 per ton, 90-100 lbs. average

PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork loins	6 a 6 1/2
Pocket Pieces	4 a 4 1/2
Tenderloins	1 1/2 a 1 1/2
Spare ribs	2 1/2 a 3
Trimnings	4 a 4 1/2
Boston butts	4 1/2 a 4 1/2
Cheek Meat	3 a 3 1/2

CURING MATERIALS.

Pure open kettle	a 4
White, clarified	a 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated	5 1/2 a 5 1/2

Market easy.

COOPERAGE.

Barrels	a 8 1/4
Lard tierces	a 1 60

Death of Consul-General Goldschmidt.

A cable from Berlin Thursday announced the death, on Wednesday evening, of Mr. J. Goldschmidt, the United States Consul General in that city. He had been in ill-health for some time past.

Mr. Goldschmidt was one of the ablest of our American consuls, and his letters to the State Department on commercial subjects printed from time to time in "The National Provisioner," have been read with considerable interest. His death is much regretted.

PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

* Bronson's chicken packing house at Allegan, Mich., has been burned; loss, about \$2,000; cause of fire unknown.

* W. J. Smith and Ed. Sites are building a complete and thoroughly equipped pork packing plant in Owensboro, Ky.

* The large grocery and provision store of B. C. Sargeant at Bristol, Vt., has been burned. The estimated loss is \$4,000.

* General Manager Kenyon, of the Stockyards Co., in Omaha, Neb., has decided to extend the hog division and build another scale house.

* Isaac Blum's sausage factory at Nassau and St. Joseph streets, Rochester, N. Y., has been gutted by fire. The loss is covered by insurance.

* The Municipal Board of Baltimore (Md.) gave the contract for beef for the Bayview Asylum to Nelson Morris & Co. at \$4.19 and \$6.48 for different grades.

* The Kansas City Casing Co., H. P. Jalonnack, manager, which makes a specialty of fixtures, packers' supplies, etc., has removed its office and warerooms from 1410 Marion avenue to 708 Wyandotte street, Kansas City.

* The cattle exhibit at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha is the subject of much commendation, and it is said that the entire exhibit will be seen at the National Convention of live stock men at Denver in January next.

* The work of driving 1,000 piles for the foundation of the new nine-story cooler building at Armour's, South Omaha, has been completed. A portion of the south wall is laid, and a trainload of iron girders have arrived for the box factory.

* A call has been issued for a meeting on Nov. 10 next of the Texas Live Stock Sanitary Commission to adopt quarantine rules and regulations for the coming year. The conference is to be held at Fort Worth, and it is requested that each county send at least one representative.

* The slaughter house in Wethersfield, Conn., owned by M. Wieder, of Hartford, Conn., has been burned to the ground. It was a total loss. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to have been the act of an incendiary.

* It is reported that Armour & Co. have purchased ground at Third and Hepburn streets, Williamsport, Pa., for a building next spring, and that Swift and Company have secured an option on the Shultz estate, in the same city, for the purpose of erecting a four-story brick building.

* Mr. O. Curtis, secretary of the British Land and Mortgage Company, of London, while recently visiting the Kansas City Stockyards, stated that there was a good deal of idle money in England at low rates, but investors are not ready to place their funds in this country on account of the free silver agitation.

* Frederick R. Burrows, for several years general manager of the Plankinton Packing Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., has resigned, and the Board of Directors have selected D. D. Booth, former superintendent of the slaughtering department, as his successor. The sales of the Plankinton Packing Company have increased with each succeeding year, until they the now very extensive, including both foreign and domestic trade.

* C. F. Martin, the secretary of the National Live Stock Association, who has been at Omaha all last week, has returned to Denver. Before going he said: "The live stock show at the exposition was one of the best, if not the best, that has been held in the United

States. It has brought together as fine a lot of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs as there are in the world. The whole country ought to take great pride in this exhibit, as it shows what the United States can do when it comes to raising fine animals."

* Mr. Nelson Morris, who has returned from Europe, said: "The matter of placing fresh meats on the markets of Europe can hardly be improved upon just at present. For the last six years we have had almost daily arrivals of live cattle in Liverpool, which are shipped from Newport News, Baltimore and New York by the boat load. These cattle are killed by us at our various slaughter houses and shipped in refrigerator cars to distributing points, thus giving them daily all the fresh beef that is required."

* Blanco is still charging \$10 per cwt. for beef cattle going into Cuban ports controlled by the Spaniards, while the United States is admitting beef cattle free of duty to ports controlled by American officials. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson very properly brought this fact to the attention of the Cabinet. The Cabinet concluded that it has no power at present to change this state of affairs, and that Blanco must bear the responsibility. As soon as the United States takes possession of various ports, however, this will be changed. And that time cannot come too soon.

* A Government commission on tuberculosis has issued its report, and recommends that in all towns and boroughs in England and Ireland powers be conferred on the authorities to order, where a public slaughter house has been provided, that no other place shall after a period of three years be used for that purpose; that meat slaughtered elsewhere than in the public slaughter houses shall be inspected, and that the inspectors shall stamp the joints and all carcasses passed as sound. In regard to London, the committee states that it appears desirable to have the provision of public in substitution for private slaughter houses considered in respect to the needs of London as a whole, and in determining their position regard must be had for the convenient conveyance of animals by railway from the markets beyond the limits of the city to the public slaughter houses which should be provided. It seems that at the present time

no administrative authority has statutory power to provide public slaughter houses other than for foreign cattle at the port for debarkation. It is also recommended that no one be allowed to offer for sale the meat of any animal not killed in a duly licensed slaughter house.

Gas Engine the Power to Grind the Sausage.

J. P. Bickley, of the People's Market, Glens Falls, N. Y., has added a four horse power Backus gas engine to his place of business for sausage grinding, and fan operating in the summer season.

A New Sardine Trust.

A dispatch from Eastport, Me., reports that an agent for an English syndicate is in the sardine section of the State and has obtained three months' option on most of the sardine factories there and in neighboring towns. The English syndicate proposes to take the character of the American sardine trust and will do business under that name.

Western Notes on the Fishing Trade.

J. B. Hill has opened a fish market at Eugene, Ore.

H. E. Pool, a representative of the Atlantic Halibut Co., of Boston, is on Puget Sound, Wash., and will begin preparations for shipping halibut to his company this winter.

A new fishing company will soon be established in Seattle, Wash., which will engage extensively in the shipment of all kinds of fish. It will be known as the Western Fish Co., and will have its headquarters at the Merchants' Dock, on the water front. The company will not have any boats of its own in the trade, but will buy from those already in the business, and ship to points all over the United States. The Western Fish Co. is one of the large concerns of the East, with head offices in New York City, and branch establishments in Chicago and St. Louis. Seattle will be a branch office in the West.

A Valuable Receipt.

A valuable receipt for keeping all kinds of fresh sausage from souring and getting mouldy and slimy will be sent free of charge to any one addressing B. Heller & Co., Chemists, Chicago, Ill.***



Makes absolutely Pure Brine.
Gives the Mildest Cure and the Brightest Meat.
Produces the Finest Flavor and Gives Weight.
Prevents Ropy Pickle and Slimy Meats.

Use Retsof Salt on your Hides if you want to get Good Color and Good Weights.
Retsof Salt has no equal for Ice Machines, or in the Manufacture of Soaps.

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B. B. QUINN, Cleveland, Ohio.

DEALERS IN... SALT, SAL SODA, SODA ASH.
Pier 1, CHICAGO, ILL.

CANADIAN METHODS OF PORK PACKING.

(Written for "The National Provisioner.")
(Copyrighted).

No. VI.
CURING WILTSHIRES.

Wiltshires averaging 44 to 52, 52 to 60, and 60 to 68, may be bulked together in cellar, if space is limited, and may be cured in 14, 15 and 16 days respectively—that is, sufficiently cured as to admit of being shipped in borax, the extra time consumed in transit allowing salt absorbed by meats, to complete its mission. In curing a Wiltshire the specific "cures" for every part of a hog must be taken into consideration, viz., shoulder cure, back cure, belly cure and ham cure (a Wiltshire consisting as it does of the whole side of a hog).

Each part must be cured uniform, consequently salt and pickle must be applied accordingly, as time cannot be considered other than as a whole, hence the curing of a Wiltshire resolves itself into more or less of a problem. The ham takes the longest time to cure, next the shoulder, next the back, and lastly the belly. Various methods of bulking are employed, all tending toward gravitation of pickle (formed by dissolving of salt remaining outside in the albumen extracted during process of curing) to the heaviest part of side, to effect which some use short sticks, placing same under flank, thus rising flank above level of back, but so placed as to cause pickle to settle toward thick part of back and shoulder. The ham lies partly exposed, though owing to socket bone being exposed, there is lodgment for some pickle, to a degree assisting the absorption of salt.

All pickles generated in the process of curing should be collected in any manner most convenient, and as such is liable to sour, owing to the quantity of animal matter therein liable to decomposition, even in the presence of salt and saltpeter, which are more of flavoring than preserving agents, the addition of one-quarter ounce of boracic acid per gallon thereof will prevent decomposition. If such pickles are thick or dirty it will be necessary to filter. Such pickle is invaluable for pumping purposes, strength enhanced of course by addition of salt and saltpeter when requisite. As a "swabbing" pickle it is invaluable. There is altogether too much albumen extracted, however, ordinarily, and it would be greatly to many a packer's benefit to arrest the waste of this most nutritious component. The remedy is very simple—the cost nominal—nothing injurious in any way about this preventative—does not prevent the obtaining of any desired condition in curing—but rather assists in all. Use, as we said before, exactly one-quarter of an ounce of boracic acid in the "pumping" pickle and the same in the "swabbing" pickle prior to applying salt and saltpeter. The amount in a sense is infinitesimal, but nevertheless amply sufficient. It does not prevent the action of salt, but leaves less space for the admission thereof, by coagulating into small globules the albumen which otherwise salt extracts, or rather displaces. These Wiltshires should be turned in 7 days and slightly resalted, and in 14, 15 or 16 days (according to average) they should be taken down, pickle dumped into receptacle, salt swept off, and bulked, skin up for two days at least, when they may be inspected and passed to packing room. In regards packing, the following points should be always remembered:

PACKING.

All meats to be packed uniform as to average and size, and in boxes made to fit close—the following sizes are perhaps the very best—(cleats always outside and boxes well jointed and nailed):

- No. 1—40 inches long, 10 inches wide and 33 inches deep.
- No. 2—42x16x33.
- No. 3—44x16x31.

NOTES FROM CANADA.

Among the shipments last week from Midland, Ont., to Montreal for export, were consignments of bacon and cheese valued at \$17,000 and \$2,000 respectively.

Halifax is sadly in need of a new green market, and a walk beneath its sieve-like roof on a rainy day is an object lesson that should be effective in building a new one. The mayor is very much in favor of the scheme and hopes in the near future to see the city in possession of a structure that will do it credit.

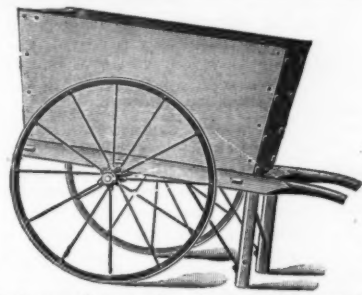
The Sarnia Salt Co., Ltd., of Sarnia, Ont., of which Wm. Lord Moore, of Chicago, is president, and W. J. Hume, of Sarnia, secretary, have applied for permission to increase its capital stock from \$20,000 to \$100,000. The works of the company have been lying idle for some time, but it is intended to resume operations on a large scale immediately.

A consignment of cattle lately imported from Scotland is at present in quarantine at Point Levis, Quebec, and will probably be detained for the full term of three months. Ninety head are in the lot of thoroughbreds, and they belong to James Cargill, M. P.; Arthur Johnston, president of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and Robert Miller, of Brougham.

The British Columbia Canning Company, Limited, is authorized to carry on business within the Province of Vancouver. The head office of the company is in England. The capital of the company is £40,000, divided into

10,000 preference shares of £1 each, and 40,000 ordinary shares of 10 shillings each. The head office in Vancouver is situated at Wharf street, Victoria, and Matthew Trotter Johnston is the attorney. The company has been established to acquire the undertaking of the British Columbia Canning Company, Limited, incorporated in 1889, and the whole or any of the assets and liabilities of said company.

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Lansing Wheelbarrow Co.
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TINNOL, a Paste that Sticks.

NO PEELING OFF. NO RUST SPOTS ON TIN. NO DISCOLORING OF LABELS.

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THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO., 11 Gold Street, New York.

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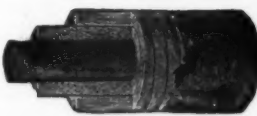
The most Marvelous Lubricant Known.

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An Interesting and Instructive Pamphlet
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JOS. DIXON CRUCIBLE CO. Jersey City, N. J.



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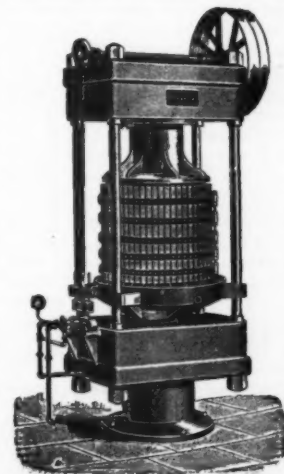
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We have applied this covering throughout the UNITED STATES with unvaried success. Write for particulars and prices.

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New York Office,
209 Greenwich Street.

Hides and Skins

MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—The market of the past week has been very inactive. Packers are adhering as closely to prices as circumstances will permit, in the evident hope that the needs of tanners will force them to purchase at the existing figures. The latter will buy only to meet the most pressing demand, as the present state of the leather market renders large purchases impracticable, though they might prove extremely profitable.

NATIVE STEERS, free of brands, 60 lb and up, are not in active request. There are plenty of late hides of good quality offering at 11½¢, and packers are manifesting a disposition to get rid of all they can at the price.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, are in accumulation. They are rather a drug on the market at 10¢.

COLORADO STEERS.—Have moved to the number of nearly 5,000 at 8¼¢. The market is very weak and the price is not firmly sustained.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS are fully as inactive as most of the other varieties. This stock is held at a variety of prices, but 10¢@10½¢ are probably equitable valuations.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lb and up, are in rather light supply. They are nominally worth 11¢@11½¢. Under 55 lb, 11¢.

BRANDED COWS.—About 4,000 sold at 9¼¢, a decline of ¼¢. Tanners are holding off in anticipation of a further drop.

NATIVE BULLS are a fairly strong feature. They have sold at 9¼¢@9½¢.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The country market continues weak, in sympathy with its Packer contemporary. Buyers, having gained much encouragement from the prevailing weakness, are postponing purchases in the evident belief that they will be able to purchase on more favorable terms in the near future.

No. 1 BUFFS, 40¢@60 lb, free of brands and grubs, have moved in a small way at 9¼¢@9½¢ for ones and twos. Were it not for the light supplies, prices would probably drop to 9¼¢ for ones. Eastern dealers are not operating.

No. 1 EXEREMES, 25¢@40 lb, have declined to 10¢@10½¢. There are but few on hand.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS have also gone off the hooks. Some stock has moved at 9¢, another lot at 8¼¢, and even 8½¢ is regarded as a possible bid.

HEAVY COWS, free of brands and grubs,

60 lb and up, are in indifferent request. A small sale was effected on a basis of 9½¢, and it is probable that many holders would give 9½¢ favorable consideration.

NATIVE BULLS are worth 8½¢ flat, though the price cannot be said to be firmly sustained.

CALFSKINS are the strongest feature of the market, a lot of prime countrys having changed hands at 12¼¢.

KIPS are also a strong feature, a general run commanding 11¼¢@11½¢.

DEACONS have sold at 52½¢.

SLUNKS, 25¢@30¢.

HORSE HIDES are in fairly good request at \$3.35.

SHEEPSKINS.—In consequence of indifferent trading and accumulation there is a tendency toward concession. We quote:

PACKER PELTS, 62½¢@70¢.

COUNTRY PELTS, 45¢@55¢.

PACKER LAMBS, 60¢@65¢.

KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—Last week closed with sales about 14,000; heavy Texas 10¼¢, lights 10¼¢, with some 3,000 Colorados 8¼¢, native steers 11½¢, with other scattering sales. Our forefathers have handed us down an old adage, "The woman who hesitates is lost," and that has been remarkably true of all the packers during the early part of last week. They did not accept the offers that tanners were willing to pay at the early part of the week, and they found that tanners would not recede from their position, but rather getting more hardened and talking lower prices. This week opens, and it is most surely a tanner market. One packer has been fortunate enough to clean out all his October branded cows at a price that he need in no way regret, as these late October branded cows and Texas steers are not prime favorites. Some packers have refused 9¼¢ for a clearance sale of October branded cows, and it goes without saying that they had nerve. It is doubtful at present writing if Colorados could be moved at 8¼¢ in any large quantity. Some tanners that must have immediate supply may pay these prices, but the wind is setting for 8½¢. Native steers are in small supply along the river, and it is a capital thing they are, for if very numerous 11¢ would be the order of the day; it is doubtful with the large quantities taken off in Chicago, if the market could hold much longer above this figure. Until the United States Leather Co. operate freely uncertainty hangs over the market. To be sure, there is a price that the packers know full well are safe figures, but those figures have not yet been reached, and cold weather setting in early would help trade in a most remarkable manner, for if leather moves freely there is no doubt but that hides could again spring into activity, and tanners would be competing with one another at present prices for the stock; but as long as it is a dragging market, the packers who keep closely sold have surely nothing to regret. The position of the packers and tanners are widely different; if a packer has to lower his prices on hides, it is easy for him, in a measure, to arrange his purchases of cattle on the following day to counter any loss on hides; he is therefore never much of a loser on lower prices, except in imagination. With the tanner, however, it is different, for once the price is paid, it will be four or six months before he can in any manner realize on his purchase.

SHEEPSKINS are fairly dull; the packers and purchasers are somewhat apart on their ideas of value. A spell of cold weather would improve the market materially. However, the stocks are not yet of a burdensome character; therefore packers can wait for a little to see how the cat jumps.

BOSTON.

BUFFS have again gotten into the downward track, having sold as low as 9½¢ the early part of the week. New Englands are on the same road, their outside price now being 9½¢.

BUFFS, 9¼¢@9½¢.

NEW ENGLANDS, 9¼¢.

CALFSKINS.—Demand and supply both light.

SHEEPSKINS.—All varieties in light supply and some in active request at outside prices.

PHILADELPHIA.

Buyers are fighting shy of offerings, and are indisposed to buy even at a concession. We quote:

CITY COWS, 9¢@9½¢.

COUNTRY STEERS, 9¼¢.

COUNTRY COWS, 9¢@9½¢.

COUNTRY BULLS, 8¼¢.

CALFSKINS are in light supply.

SHEEPSKINS have advanced 5¢.

NEW YORK.

CITY SALTED HIDES.—Despite the fact that prices have declined a little on some varieties, there is very little disposition to buy. The appended quotations do not adequately reflect the conditions, as stock is moving, in some cases, below quotation value.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, 11½¢@11¾¢.

BUTT-BRANDED, 9¼¢@10¢.

SIDE-BRANDED, 8¼¢@9¢.

CITY COWS (flat), 10¢@10½¢.

NATIVE BULLS (flat), 9¢@9½¢.

CALFSKINS (see page 35.)

HORSE HIDES, \$2@3.25.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The hide market is slightly weaker than at last report, but so far there has been no drop in prices.

SUMMARY.

The Chicago packer market is in a very weak and unsettled condition. Prices are not only quotably weaker on several varieties, but there is also a general tendency to concession. Buyers are purchasing what they must have, but nothing further. They are waiting for a further decline in prices. Some of the packers are maintaining values because the stock which could be moved on a concession basis does not represent sufficient volume to make it an object to them to establish any unhappy precedents. It is probably true that there is enough demand, that is, that tanners need stock badly enough to appreciably increase their present purchases, should there be a change in the leather market, which would warrant them in taking such a course. Leather values at present are worse than weak. The demand for all kinds of rough, sole and harness stock being very light, and values vague, to say the least of them. The same conditions which characterize the packer market apply to the country. In Boston, buffs have taken a decided tumble, having sold as low as 9½¢. New Englands have also lost caste; their outside value being but 9¼¢. The Philadelphia market is also very quiet, buyers declining to be tempted by concession. New York is in the same general condition, and the brokers of the Swamp are in enforced state of "innocuous desuetude."

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES.

No. 1 natives, 60 lb and up, 11½¢; No. 1

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HIGHEST PRICES
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Broker, Packer Hides,

Stearine, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed
Oil, Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.

Correspondence solicited.
Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.

CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VERMONT.

Cottonseed Oil

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations are by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk (tank cars) which are the prices at the mills.

FIRM MARKET—INCREASING HOME DISTRIBUTIONS—QUIET EXPORT TRADING STILL BY REASON OF HIGH FREIGHTS.

The ocean freight situation has not been relieved this week, and it is an important element in preventing the cotton oil market from taking a firmer position. Even a moderate stir to export wants would have a quickening effect upon the seed product in view of its present statistical position; as it is, the best that the dealers can do is to hold firmly, while they are not able to increase the cost current in the previous week. The oil that is now going to the other side was essentially all contracted for when ocean freights were upon a basis to permit its being laid down at the foreign consuming markets at a decidedly less price than possible at present. While the good off grade oil is not higher now than the market rate a month since, yet the cost of freight room puts a price upon it that most of the foreign markets are able to undersell it, from their accumulations, by about 1¢ to 1½¢ per gallon. In the instance of prime oil its increased cost here makes the difference even greater. There is not much force expected to the export demands through this month, and it is a question whether December will give much relief from the freight difficulty. While large quantities of oil had been sold at the beginning of the season to go out through October and November, it is doubtful if this year will show the largest shipments of the season through November and December, and which months usually furnish the chief export movements. It is quite probable that by reason of the scarcity of tonnage and its high rates, on account of the great movement forward of provisions and grain, that the foreign markets will be compelled to take a little later period of the year than usual to lay in liberal accumulations of the oil. Last year the most extensive buying had been done before January; this year added to the freight difficulty is the uncertainty over the ability of the trade to sustain prices of prime oil for a material time so much as at present over the cost of the good off grade. There is no question but that prime oil can be sustained in the near future even with the present quiet export demands continuing, since it will be a little while before it can show in material supply, or in at least a degree to be at all burdensome. There is a growing home demand for the prime oil; indeed, it is doubtful if the local distributions were ever before up to their present proportions; it is wanted rather urgently for white oil, and the compound lard refiners are necessarily steady buyers, even though of moderate quantities, since most of them had bought for some time in a very conservative way and are compelled to keep in the market. Then again the compound lard manufacturing interests in this country have widened this year; there are an increased number of refineries throughout the South, and of course all taking prime oil, and by that much keeping the offerings from this market, and which happens to be of a little more consequence than usual just now in the limited outputs of that class of goods in the near Atlantic sections and the very moderate

stocks following the considerable sales that had been made ahead to exporters for deliveries at about this time. That there will be more prime oil on offer through the latter part of this month is among the probabilities since the advices this week are that the seed coming to hand is in better condition, and that more of it is prime, while the top crop of cotton promises well in many sections. However, it is clear that prime oil will stand for some time higher than it does usually over the good off grade, while some of the trade believe that it will have its present distinct advantage through the entire season. It looks as though all around that the prime oil to be had this season will not be of the especially attractive quality furnished by the Atlantic States last year. Many samples of prime oil that have been shown here from sections where the productions are conceded to be most abundant for this season have failed to satisfy wants where the insistence has been for a desirable grade; and where the quality of the previous season's offerings were borne in mind for a comparison. The good off oil is increasingly of attractive quality, and there is no question of an abundance of really good useful oil this year and of a quality that will satisfy all wants outside of those for the compound lard trade. This off oil is not to be had at present freely here; indeed, it shows perhaps a little stronger market than last week, as it is more difficult to buy under 21 for any

delivery, although that price was rather generally held last week. The mills are busy making deliveries on contracts, most of them at 20½ for deliveries at this time, but would not make new deals under 21, and some of them prefer not to sell at all until they get a surplus. Prime yellow is still held at 22½, while there are some strictly prime lots which cannot be reached under 23. There is steady figuring on the part of the Western lard refiners at the mills, and they are able to secure fair quantities at the prices of the previous week. The export demands for pure lard are beyond all precedent and the stock at the West is the smallest in years, while if it were not for the desire of the packers to get the hogs in at reasonable prices there would probably be at once a decided advance for the product; meanwhile the make of the compound lard costs more money on account of a decidedly higher price for the oleo stearine and the firm price for the prime cotton oil. The soap makers at the West are taking up steady fair quantities of crude in Texas at

DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST.

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.

No. 46 Cedar Street, New York, Nov. 1, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENTUM, to Aug. 31, 1898, upon the preferred capital stock of the American Cotton Oil Company was declared, payable Dec. 1, 1898, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Company, 17 Nassau street, New York.

A dividend of THREE PER CENTUM for the year ending Aug. 31, 1898, upon the common stock of said company was also declared, payable on the same day, at the same place.

The transfer books of the preferred and common stock will be closed at 3 p. m. Nov. 10, 1898, and will remain closed until 10 a. m. Dec. 2, 1898.

JUSTUS E. RALPH, Secretary.

E. H. FERGUSON, President.

R. C. WAGGENER, Treasurer.

J. J. CAFFEY, Secretary.

KENTUCKY LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A. REFINING CO., REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF COTTONSEED OIL.

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"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL.

SUMMER { White C/S Oil.
Yellow C/S Oil.

"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE.

WINTER PRESSED { White C/S Oil.
Yellow C/S Oil.

SUMMER AND WINTER WHITE "MINERS" OIL.

YELLOW AND WHITE COTTONSEED ST. ARINE.

CRUDE C/S OIL. "RED STAR" SOAP. SOAP STOCK.

TANK CARS FURNISHED FREE FOR SALES OR PURCHASES.

Quotations furnished upon application.

"SNOWFLAKE" Prime Summer White.

This oil is prepared especially for Lard Compounders; is sweet and wholesome, being bleached without a particle of acid. A trial means you will use no other.

"ECLIPSE" Butter Oil.

A strictly choice Vegetable Oil, selected and prepared especially for Butter Manufacturers; equalled by none other for quality and uniformity.

"DELMONICO" Cotton Oil.

This brand of Cooking Oil needs no introduction; speaks for itself, and for Culinary Purposes is synonymous with finest.

"NONPAREIL" Salad Oil.

A strictly Winter Pressed Oil, prepared expressly for Druggists', Culinary and Salad Purposes; guaranteed to remain bright and limpid at 32 deg. Fahr.

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Cable Address: "REFINERY," Louisville.

very regular prices. The general position over crude at the mills has not varied from the previous week. Texas has sold at 13¢ 13¼ for crude in tanks and the near Atlantic sections at 13¼@13½, generally at 13½, while the Mississippi Valley has made 14 for moderate quantities. Crude in barrels has been received a little more freely in New York and has been sold at 17¼@17½ for prime. The sales here have been 950 bbls. crude, spot and to arrive, at 17¼@17½; 2,500 bbls. prime yellow for deliveries on the spot and through the month at 22½, 4,250 bbls. good off yellow on the spot and November deliveries at 20½@21, 3,500 bbls. ditto for December delivery at 20½@20¾@21, 2,250 bbls. winter yellow at 27@27½, and 300 bbls. white at 27½@28. In crude in tanks at the mills sales have been 30 tanks in Texas at 13¢@13¼, 12 tanks in the Valley at 14 and 29 tanks at Atlantic points at 13½, while some choice lots have been sold to the refiners around the Atlantic mills where more money could be paid by reason of the saving in transportation charges, at 14@14½, and where more of the oil will be used even than last year on the growth of the compound lard business at the South, as well as freer quantities of the off grades through the enlarged soap enterprises there. (For Friday's closings see page 12.)

COTTONSEED SITUATION IN MEMPHIS.

"The cottonseed situation is causing the mills as well as seed shippers much worry and trouble at this particular time," said a representative of one of the large oil mills in Memphis, Tenn. "To begin with, the excessive amount of rain during the summer months caused the seed to be very wet and full of moisture. With an ordinary dry fall, such as we usually have, this could have been overcome. Instead, however, of dry weather, it has rained every three or four days since picking began; therefore, seed is simply water-soaked and not only heavy, but is in a damaged condition as soon as it reaches the mill, and unless promptly worked it becomes worthless in a few days. This is particularly noticeable in river seed, or that grown in the valleys. The last decline in seed was more to discourage shipments than otherwise, and as all interior mills below here are practically out of the market, seed began moving this way, which so overtaxed the mills that they had to refuse it or pay a price that would cut

off shipments. The planters should keep their seed at home until such time as they can get a better price, or, better still, use it as a fertilizer. The oil market is very much in the same condition as the cotton market. To be more explicit, the past year experienced one of the largest crushes of any since this industry was established, and hence there was so much oil produced that the world could not care for it, resulting in a very bearish feeling, and as buyers and consumers had pretty much their own way, the market declined until you can buy a very fair oil to-day at 14 cents, and much lower for off grades. If such a thing could happen, it would be the best thing for all concerned if not a ton of seed were marketed for the next two months; but, of course, this will not be done, as the seed now is as much a part of the crop as the lint.

"Yes, there is a good demand for cotton oil products, and if this weather continues the prime grades will advance, while the inferior grades will decline."

AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.'S DIVIDEND.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Cotton Oil Company, held at the office, 46 Cedar street, New York, on Friday, Nov. 1, a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. to Aug. 31, 1898, was declared upon the preferred capital stock, payable Dec. 1. A dividend of 3 per cent. for the year ending Aug. 31 upon the common stock of the company was also declared payable on the same day. The transfer books of the preferred and common stock will be closed at 3 p. m. Nov. 10, and will remain closed until 10 a. m. Dec. 2.

The annual meeting of the company will be held at the refinery, near Guttenburg, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing directors, etc.

LOUISVILLE COTTON OIL MARKET.

Louisville, Nov. 4.—Market dull; 13¢@13¼c. bid for Texas prime crude, with mills holding at 13¼c. Few sales reported at 13¼c.

The large steam gin of W. D. Owen, in Canton, Miss., was burned on the 28th ult., together with 14 bales of cotton and about 20 tons of cottonseed. The loss is about \$3,900; insured for \$2,200.

Imports of Oils into Jamaica.

Washington, Oct. 31.—Consul Dent sends from Kingston, under date of Sept. 6, tables showing the imports of various kinds of oil into Jamaica during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1897. Under the present tariff, says Mr. Dent, all oils, except kerosene, pay a duty of 9d. (18 cents) per gallon under the classification of oils.

Of cottonseed and cottolene, there were imported from the United States, 172,993 gallons, the total value of which was £10,670 (\$51,926); coconut oil, from the United States, 1 5-9 gallons, value 3s. 1d. (75 cents); paraffin oil, from the United Kingdom, 50 gallons, value £1 10s. 4d. (\$7.38); palm oil, from United Kingdom, 200 gallons, value £43 14s. 9d. (\$212.85); from United States, 320 gallons, value £29 3s. 6d. (\$141.98); from Germany, 1 2-9 gallons, value 10s. (\$2.43); total from all countries, 521 2-9 gallons, value £73 8s. 3d. (\$357.26).

The retail price of coconut oil in Jamaica is 87 cents; or cottonseed oil, 72 cents; harness or neatsfoot oil, \$1.46.

HAITIAN DUTY ON SOAP.

Vice-Consul General Terres sends from Port au Prince a copy of the law recently passed by the Legislature, as follows:

Article 1. Soap of all quality shall pay 50 cents per 100 pounds, without prejudice to the additional duties.

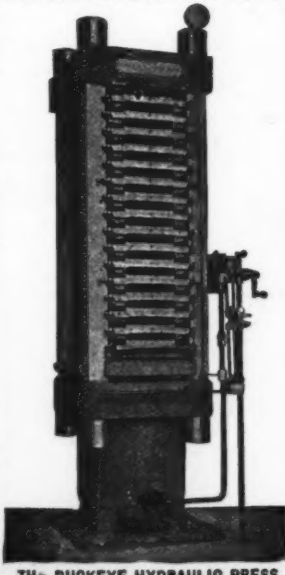
Art. 2. The surtax of 25 per cent. provided by the law of Dec. 16, 1897, shall not be deducted on soap.

Art. 3. The present law, which abrogates all laws and provisions of laws which are contrary to it, shall be executed at the diligence of the Secretaries of State for Finance and for Commerce.

This, says Mr. Terres, virtually reduces the duties on soap one-half.

The plant of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Cotton Oil Company is now being operated with its full force of fifty men. There being a possibility of a decrease in the sale of cottonseed hulls, the company have purchased 500 head of cattle which they intend to fatten for the market.

The Capitol Oil Mill, of Baton Rouge, La., is pushing its operations with all the vigor possible, and appears to be securing an abundant supply of seed for crushing purposes.



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The Very Latest Improvements
and the Very Best.



THE BUCKEYE HYDRAULIC PRESS.

SET OF 60-TON COOKERS FOR COTTONSEED OIL MILLS.

Tallow, Stearine, Soap

WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb. except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon all in packages.

TALLOW.—Statistically and with the well-known liberal wants of Europe of all soap materials, the situation would probably be much more to the advantage of holders of tallow in this country were it not for the ocean freight difficulty. The intervening scarcity of ocean accommodation three or four weeks since broke up the steady interest from Continent shippers, and which promised to be of even more consequence as the season ran along. Germany, Italy and France had indicated that they were ready buyers of soap stock all around, while there was a belief that England would have come into the market here on the improved quality of the goods as the cold weather came along, for which they had seemingly been waiting. But aside from the fact that the current rates of the freight room and the cost of the goods themselves, by relation with the prices that prevailed a month since, makes an added cost of at least %c. per lb on the tallow laid down on the other side, there is also the fact that accommodation to move it cannot be had promptly, as the engagements ahead of miscellaneous merchandise absorbing most of the tonnage to move this month. It is the belief that tallow if it had its normal surroundings from the freight position would stand now much higher than the current rate. Its statistical position would be highly favorable for a better market, yet if demand is to lag, as at present, it is probable it may assume a contrary position. It is doubtful if more than 700 hhds. city are now in the accumulations, even after the quiet trade that has been experienced latterly, while at this time last year there were close to 4,000 hhds. held, although this was an exceptional holding. The reasons for the current moderate stocks are found in the selling ahead a little while since, and the fact as well that for some time more of the tallow has been put in tierces, and which have had increased attention, in the disposition of the buyers to take the goods that way and benefit by the use of the packages, while frequently hogsheads are dead property upon their hands. Since our last review of the market it has been shown that the home trade, as well as exporters, have refrained from buying, and that there has been an altogether quiet look

to affairs, yet the prices have been sustained, and there has been no variation from the 3% basis for city in hogsheads, without sales up to the present writing for the week. The exporters have been taking choice goods in tierces moderately, and the home trade have bought steadily country made stock at 3% @ 3%, as to quality, packages free. There have been sales of 350,000 lb of these out-of-town goods for the week at 3% @ 3%, and some strictly choice at 3 15-16 @ 4. It is not believed that the country melters are holding as much of a supply as, say, about a month since. Many of them had cleaned out their accumulations on the slight bulge in prices, and they have been shipping right along with more freedom than they had shown early in the fall. There is a scarcity of edible here, especially of city made, since it had sold freely, while it is now under steady demand and chiefly on export account; it is quoted at 4% @ 4%. The Western markets are beginning to make more of an accumulation; they have not had an especially brisk inquiry for a few days, while some fair sized lines could be had

there. At the same time the supplies there are not large enough to disturb the recent firm views over prices; prime packers quoted at Chicago at 4% @ 4%, edible grade at 4%, No. 1 at 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4, No. 2 at 3 @ 3 3/4. No. 1 city renderers at 3 1/2 @ 3 3/4, prime country at 3% @ 3 3/4, No. 2 ditto at 3 @ 3 1/4.

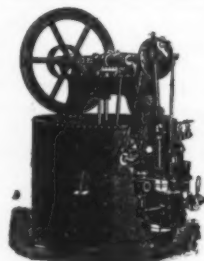
The London sale on Wednesday showed unchanged prices to 3d. advance, with 2,000 casks offered and 800 casks sold.

On Thursday in New York there was a possibility of 50 hhds. city being taken by the home trade at 3%. The weekly deliveries of city made on contracts amounting to about 240 hhds., will go in at 3%. It was believed to-day that the accumulations of city were not more than 500 hhds., as the make had been sold ahead, while more than the usual quantity will go into tierces this week, and this had been largely sold previously.

OLEO STEARINE.—It has been a spurry market this week, while it has had a good statistical position to back it. An advance to 5 1/2 in the New York market set in when

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ONLY HIGH GRADE GOODS AND ABSOLUTELY THE BEST.

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Full Line of Soap Makers' Machinery



DOPP'S STEAM JACKETED KETTLE.
PATENTED.

there were more pronounced wants from the consuming interests, and when it was found impossible to bring it from the West, laid down here, at materially under that price. Wants of consumers have become a little more general, however most of them may call for small lots. The South, with the beginning of its active cotton oil season, is putting in operation an increased number of compound lard refineries, and no matter how moderate, by comparison with Eastern centers, their productions, they all require more or less oleo stearine from Northern and Western centers, and which they do not produce at home. These steady small wants are just now of some importance in connection with the regular trade requirements East and West, and particularly as the latter have grown some latterly through increasing distributions of cotton oil and stearine compounds, while the makers of the stearine locally at least have not enlarged their productions and are holding quite small stocks by reason of the more profitable sale for the oleo stock to the Dutch markets, to the make of which the fat is going more largely than ordinarily at this time of year. There have been sales for the week of 150,000 lb Western at 5.45, cost and freight here; 50,000 lb here at 5 1/4, and 150,000 lb at 5 1/2, although there are further sellers here at 5 1/2, and with the later market the feeling rather less firm, with the demands for the present pretty well provided for. Chicago sent its asking price as well up to 5 1/4, but at the close buyers there were very quiet and reduced their bids to 5 1/4. It sold 250,000 lb at 5 1/4 @ 5 1/2.

On Thursday the tone was rather more in favor of buyers with demands slackened; sellers of city at 5 1/2, without bidding, while Chicago was quoted at 5 1/4.

LARD STEARINE.—There has been very little on offer here, while the situation has been wholly nominal at about 6 for Western.

GREASE.—There has not been much done this week, by reason of the situation of the freight market. But prices are held fairly steady. A white at 3 1/4, B ditto at 3 1/4, yellow at 2 1/4 @ 2 1/2, and bone at 3 @ 3 1/2, as to quality. At Chicago, white quoted 3 1/4 @ 3 1/2, yellow at 2 1/4 @ 2 1/2, and brown at 2 1/4 @ 2 1/2.

GREASE STEARINE has been well supported in price, but under only moderate demands. White quoted at 3 1/4 @ 3 1/2, with a sale of extra fine at 3 15-16, and yellow at 3 3/4 @ 3 1/2.

CORN OIL.—Strong prices are held with well sold up stocks. Quoted at \$3.40 @ \$4 for large and small lots.

LARD OIL.—There has not been much activity this week, with manufacturers having fairly well supplied their wants a little while since, while now waiting for more settled general conditions. Quoted at 42 @ 44.

COCOANUT OIL.—A very strong and higher market with small stocks and little for close arrival after strong demands. Ceylon has sold on the spot at 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4, and Cochín at 6 1/4 @ 6 1/2, with 6 1/2 afterwards bid for a limited quantity of the latter. (For Friday's closings, see page 12.)

Tallow Receipts at 'Frisco.

Among the recent produce receipts at San Francisco were 230 cents of tallow.

DALLAS COTTON OIL MARKET.

(Special to "The National Provisioner".)
Dallas, Texas, Nov. 4.—Oil market this week quiet but firm, at 13 1/2 c. Sales last week at this figure were good in Texas, relieving present needs of mill, which, with the inquiry for good oil from east of the Mississippi improving, makes our mills more hopeful of better prices. Meal and cake in fair demand, nominally at \$13, but an advance paid for special shipments.

The Diamond Linseed Oil Co.'s factory at Elyria, O., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$35,000. Manager A. Stark says the fire was not of incendiary origin.

U. S. Appraisers' Decisions. BONE ASH.

The United States General Appraisers at New York have handed down a decision in relation to bone ash in the matter of the protest 86871-5829, of the Haberman Manufacturing Company, of New York City, against the decision of the Collector of Customs at New York as to the rate and amount of duties chargeable on this merchandise. The full text of the decision is as follows:

The merchandise is bone ash. It was assessed for duty as a manufacture of bone at 25 per cent. under the act of 1894, and is claimed to be entitled to free admission under paragraph 408 or 500, or to be dutiable at 10 per cent. under paragraph 362, or at 10 per cent. or 20 per cent. under section 3.

As the article is admittedly imported for use other than as a fertilizer, it is not exempt from duty under the provision of paragraph 408 for "bone ash, fit only for fertilizing purposes."

The counsel for the Government states in his brief that "The merchandise is dutiable either as a manufacture of bone, as assessed by the Collector, or at least as an unenumerated article, manufactured in whole or in part, at 20 per cent. ad valorem under section 3," and the Board is of the opinion that consideration may be confined to these two points.

The Supreme Court held in Meyer et al. vs. Arthur (91 U. S. Reps., 570), that white lead, oxide of zinc, etc., were not dutiable as manufactures of metal, and "that the words 'manufactures of metals' refer to manufactured articles in which metals form a component part, and not to articles in which they have lost their form entirely, and have become the chemical ingredients of new forms."

It appears from the testimony the merchandise consists of ashes from bones used as fuel in rendering meat extracts in South America.

In the by-product, ashes, the bones have lost their identity and form, and, following the decision cited, we find that said ashes are not manufactures of bones.

We find that the merchandise is a non-enumerated manufactured article and sustain the

claim that it is dutiable at 20 per cent. under section 3.

This classification is in harmony with the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in re Standard Varnish Works (59 Fed. Rep., 456), which held that candle tar, a by-product in the manufacture of stearine, was dutiable as a non-enumerated manufactured article.

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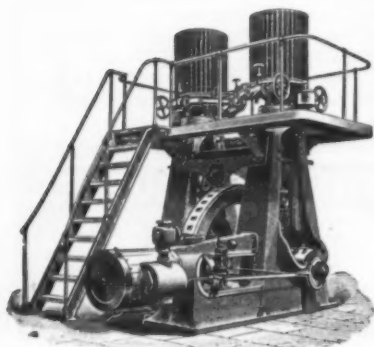
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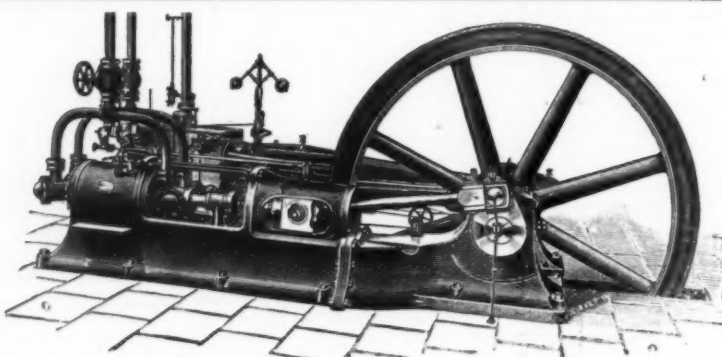
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Alphabetical Index can be found on page 7.

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Ice and Refrigeration

—A \$10,000 ice factory is to be built at Roswell, N. M., by F. W. Rankin.

—A cold storage plant is to be built at La Grand, Ore., by O. W. Williams.

—The Portsmouth Ice Co., of Portsmouth, Va., will build a new plant at a cost of \$20,000.

—The plant of the Crystal Ice & Cold Storage Co., at Salem, Ore., burned recently. The loss was \$6,000.

—A refrigerating plant is to be established at Astoria, Ore., to be operated in connection with the salmon fishing industries.

—Henry F. Shaw has broken ground for a building, 40 feet long, at Pittsfield, Mass., to be used as a cold storage and meat market.

—Work has now been commenced on the Ryan & Newton Co.'s cold storage plant at Spokane, Wash. The plant will cost \$25,000.

—Contract has been awarded for the installation of a 35-ton ice factory by the Portsmouth Coal and Ice Company, of Portsmouth, Va.

—The new refrigerator for F. S. Cornish, at Hartford, Conn., is nearly finished. It is to be used for storing meat, and will hold 25 tons.

—The Los Banos Creamery Company, of Los Banos, Cal., has been incorporated with a capital of \$12,000. The subscribed capital is \$5,000.

—The Nassau Ice Manufacturing Co., of Rockville Centre, N. Y., is incorporated with \$25,000 capital, and Louis Muller and two others as directors.

—The Muncie Artificial Ice Co. has been granted a building permit to erect a storehouse on its grounds, North Elm street, Muncie, Ind., at a cost of \$2,500.

—The Detroit, Mich., Council Committee on Markets decided to contract with H. O'Connell for the erection of a new market building in that city at a cost of \$9,570.

—The new ice house now in process of building for the meat market of J. Weider, near Irving Cliff, Honesdale, Pa., is to have a cold storage department 8 feet square.

—The Buffalo Cold Storage Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., has been granted a permit to erect a building at a cost of \$20,000, at the corner of Perry and Columbia streets, that city.

—The Canton Brewing Company is preparing to build on South Canal street, Massillon, O., where the bottling department and general offices of the branch will be located.

—The electric light and ice plant of the Edwardsville (Ill.) Electric Light & Power Co. has been totally destroyed by fire. The plant was valued at \$25,000, and it is a total loss.

—Latrobe, Pa., capitalists have purchased property in Homestead and are preparing to build a brewery and artificial ice plant to cost about \$40,000, and to be completed by April 1 next.

—The Broad Cove Packing Company's sardine factory at Eastport, Me., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, about \$15,000, mostly covered by insurance. The fire originated in the boiler room.

—The F. W. Cook Brewing Co., of Evansville, Ind., is arranging to place a new ice machine in connection with the brewery, which is to be of the latest pattern, and soon to be ready for operation.

—George A. Davis, of Chicago, son of E. H.

Davis, general manager of the fruit and ice shipping department of the Santa Fé R. R., was married to Miss Nanna Cutler, of Los Angeles, Cal., at the latter place, Oct. 12, 1898.

—Owing to there not being enough stock pledged, Capt. J. B. Crocker, of Franklin, Mass., may have to abandon his plan of taking an ice machine to Porto Rico, although it is said the captain can have the contract to supply the Government.

—Contracts have been awarded, after the plans of Widman, Walsh & Brossell, of St. Louis, Mo., for the erection of a proposed brewery having a capacity of 200,000 barrels of beer a year by the Monarch Brewing Company, of Baltimore, Md. J. M. Jackson is president.

—The report in our issue of Oct. 22 that the Polar Ice Co., of Oklahoma City had filed its charter with the Secretary of State in Kansas, should have read that the Polar Ice Co. was incorporated to operate the Arkansas City, Kan., plant. Our report was erroneous as to location.

—The Pearl Creamery & Cold Storage Co. has been formed by Chicago and Lake Mills and Milwaukee, Wis., parties. Their names have not as yet transpired. They purpose building a creamery and cold storage plants at Pearl City, Ill., and carry on in that city a butter, egg and cold storage business.

—The Crystal Ice Company, of Richmond, Va., held their annual meeting recently and elected officers for the ensuing year. They are as follows: Thomas F. Jeffress, president; R. H. Meade, vice-president; C. D. Wingfield, secretary and treasurer. Directors—The officers above and Howard Swineford and A. M. Young.

—The Spokane (Wash.) Storage Company is planning to put up a brick building at the corner of Lincoln street and the Northern Pacific Railroad. The new building will be an addition to the brick structure which was put in there about eight years ago. At that time a one-story building 50x92 feet was put in, and now this will be carried north until it is 50x142 feet.

—On account of a shortage in the ice crop in Yonkers and vicinity, some of the dealers are serving the hygienic product, manufactured by the Yonkers Ice Company. Mr. Chas. E. Culver, who has associated with him some of the leading business men of the Terrace City, is president of the company, whose purpose is to increase its plant from time to time by adding all the latest machinery and improvements, thus being ready to supply every city in Westchester County before another summer season arrives.

—It is reported that owing to ruinous cut rates, intense rivalry and competition, it has become necessary to form a combine among the leading cold storage warehouses throughout the country. No little significance attaches to the appointment at the recent warehousemen's convention in New York of a committee of three to consider this whole subject of cut rates and competition with power to call together the entire cold storage interests of the country at any time the committee sees fit. Its members are: Le Grande Smith, of the Western Union Storage Co., Chicago; Samuel Bailey, Jr., of the Union Storage Co., Pittsburg, and Homer McDaniel, of the Sheriff Street Market and Storage Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

COLD STORAGE CO.'S PROTEST.

Mr. G. B. Jones, of the Toronto Cold Storage Company, will make a formal protest in the form of a letter to the mayor of that city, against the city granting assistance to the proposed new cold storage annex to the St. Lawrence Market. Mr. Jones claims that his company intends doubling its investment of \$79,000 in the near future, that there is not room enough for two cold storage plants, and that the city, in favoring a new enterprise, would discriminate improperly against an established industry built up by Toronto money.

"WHO WOULD BE WITHOUT IT?"

Messrs. S. P. Griffith & Co., prominent provision brokers in Kansas City, Mo., who have a high reputation in the trade, write to "The National Provisioner" as follows:

"Inclosed please find draft covering our subscription to one of the most valuable periodicals published. Who would be without it? We wish you all the success imaginable. If we can be of any service, command us."

Honolulu Short of Beef.

The unusual demands on the butchers of Hawaii, owing to the number of soldiers now located there, and to the troops which recently stopped at the islands on their way to the Philippines, have produced a shortage in the supply of beef cattle. The wholesale price of dressed beef has been raised from 6 to 7 cents.

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Absolutely Air Tight and Moisture Proof.
Strong and Entirely Odorless.
Will Not Deteriorate with Age.
No Wood in Paper Stock to Decay.
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For Preserving Coils, Pipes and all Wood and Iron Work Exposed to Dampness, Acids or Alkalies.

A FLOATING NAVAL BUTCHER SHOP.

The great meat concerns of the United States as well as the Government itself have done some unheard of and wonderful things recently in the way of refrigeration and of feeding an army in the field as well as a fighting navy, on a fresh meat diet. As extraordinary as this may seem, a more unusual circumstance is now transpiring in the voyage of the battleships Oregon and Iowa, which are at present beyond Bahia, Brazil, on their way to Manila. Accompanying them is the supply ship Celtic, which left New York with the fleet about three weeks ago. The Celtic is a veritable floating store and warehouse, filled with needed supplies of every kind required by a man-o'-war and its crew on a long voyage through varying climates. But the chief interest of this novel ship centers in her meat stores and refrigerating chambers.

Before leaving New York there were put into her hold 250,000 pounds of fresh frozen beef, 25,000 pounds of fresh frozen mutton and 250,000 pounds of vegetables. These supplies are so arranged that the battleships can at any time take from the cargo whatever meat and vegetables that are needed for the mess during the long voyage to the Philippines. These stores are placed on board for the use of the fleet's men. Such a thing is unparalleled and unheard of in naval history. And it has been left to this Government and to one of the greatest packing companies to store up and send with a fleet on the longest voyage of record a ship loaded with fresh supplies from which the officers and crew can be fed, the same as on land, in any climate. She left in company with the Oregon and the Iowa, and will feed them en route as they go. Besides being novel in naval history, it is a new departure in the meat trade, and to Messrs. Nelson Morris & Co., of Chicago, is due the credit. The meat was specially gotten up for this shipment. It was sewn in cheesecloth, frozen in Chicago and brought from there to New York in refrigerator cars in a frozen state. To thus maintain carcasses of beef in a frozen state during so long a freight journey is a big undertaking in itself. It is seldom attempted by the largest and best equipped companies even for shorter dis-

tances. The cargo was carefully stored in the ship under the personal supervision of Mr. L. H. Heymann, the general Eastern manager of the company, who is specially qualified for this kind of work. The whole cargo was loaded in a frozen state, and will be kept at a frigid temperature until it is consumed or the residue landed at Manila. Before the ships—after touching at Honolulu—reach their destination the store ship Celtic will have performed the most wonderful voyage in the world's history in the meat line. She will have carried in her hold, and through all climates, a cargo of frozen fresh meats over the longest voyage of a meat ship in existence. She will have demonstrated the limitless possibilities of refrigeration and of nautical cold storage for distributing the world's surplus meats and provisions to those climes and people who require them. This voyage of the warships and of their floating store, the Celtic, will take more than 100 days. Heretofore a voyage of 60 days for a frozen meat ship has been regarded as a marvel in trade circles. The whole affair is one of great credit to the Government at Washington, and to Messrs. Nelson Morris & Co., the energetic contractors in the premises. The possibilities in the case indicate indefinite expansion for the meat and provision industries of the United States, and the meat trade is under obligation to the commendable daring of our officials and of our enterprising business concerns.

Australasian Notes.

(From our own Correspondent.)

In August Australia shipped to England in cold storage 2,700,000 pounds of rabbits, valued in the London market at \$167,510. This was below the previous shipments.

In August last the steamers Urmston Grange and Duke of Sutherland took 3,000 tons of frozen meat from Queensland, Australia, to Manila, in the Philippines. This cargo was valued at \$300,000. The former ship carried 1,300 and the latter 1,700 tons.

A complete cold storage installation has been perfected at Avonmouth Dock, which is now available for the reception of American and Canadian stuff. The capacity of the plant is 110,000 cubic feet. Throughout a duplicate plant is provided. There are six store-rooms, and each of these has the novelty and convenience of an ante room or sampling lobby. The outer air need not at any time enter the refrigerated chamber.

The extent of the frozen meat trade of New Zealand, an island country of 105,000 square miles—mostly habitless mountains—and 550,000 inhabitants, which includes 40,000 Maoris, wild and otherwise, can be gauged from the output of the New Zealand Refrigerating Co., Limited, for the year ending July 1 last. In the twelve months named this concern shipped alone to Europe 87,482 carcasses of mutton, 108,903 carcasses of lamb and 36,712 cases (crates) of rabbits. These traveled 14,000 miles.

Mr. S. McCaughey, one of the squatter kings of Australia, owns or rents 3,000,000 acres of grazing land in that continent. His stud farm in the Riverina district alone contains 45,000 acres. His "run" at Hughenden, Queensland, contains 1,000,000 acres. The balance of his "stations"—Tooralie and Dunlop, on the Darling River in New South Wales, make up the rest. He shears 1,000,000 sheep, and during the recent severe drouth in Australia he lost 300,000 sheep and lambs from famine or starvation. James Tyson is the real sheep king of Australia, owning more than 2,500,000 sheep. He at one time offered to buy a tract of 5,000,000 acres of land in the "back blocks" from the government, and pay cash for it.

American Butter in Cape Colony.

Consul General J. G. Stowe in his report from Cape Town, South Africa, dated Sept. 17, 1898, says: I am informed that within the last two months from 3,000 to 4,000 boxes (of 56 pounds) from America have reached this city through London. This was shipped here as Australian butter, all the American marks on the boxes having been erased and Australian marks substituted. By this means all credit to the products of the American producers is lost, and the action is prima facie evidence that the American butter is now satisfactory, although complaint is still made that it is too yellow. Other shipments of butter, to the amount of several thousand pounds, have been recently received direct from America with the American marks thereon. The absence of the Australian government stamps on the first mentioned packages attracted notice, and the attention of the Australian representative in London was called to the same, and it is stated that the matter is now being investigated by him. There was also a difference in the packages, the American ones being more solid or substantial. United States producers should have trade-marks or brands of their own, duly registered, and, if possible, government stamps or marks on the packages. The demand for American butter is from July to October, when the Australian and Denmark butters are not on the market, the former occupying the market from October to May, and the latter from May to July, these months being the butter making seasons of the respective countries. American producers should therefore prepare for export in the months stated.

FERTILIZER NOTES.

A company will be organized, it is stated, to establish a fertilizer factory at Greenville, Tenn.

The Fairhaven, Wash., fertilizer factory, of which Frank I. Blodgett, of Seattle, Wash., is the promoter, will soon be in operation. The refuse of the fish from the canneries will be used in the manufacture of fertilizers.

The Pridham Fertilizer & Chemical Co., of Newark, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. The incorporators are Paul Buchanan, Marchel Pridham, Samuel S. Pridham and L. D. Howard Gilmore, all of Newark.

The International Guano Co. has been incorporated with a capital of \$500,000, with head offices at Boston, Mass. The corporators are B. F. Colby, Boston; E. Y. Butler, Malden; F. H. Morgan, Cambridge; Thos. Gogius, Boston, and Chas. H. Shearer, Andover, Mass.

In Tampa, Fla., a fertilizer factory has been established. Address Hubbard & Co., Smith's Wharf, Baltimore, Md., in reference to the fertilizer factory which they will erect. The latest machinery for grinding, dissolving and otherwise treating fertilizers will be included in the plant.

Hubbard & Co., of Baltimore, Md., having inadequate quarters on Smith's wharf, of that city, have leased a tract of land from the Canton Company. Upon this Hubbard & Co. will build their large fertilizer works. The firm of Hubbard & Co. is composed of William L. Hubbard and his son Howard Hubbard.

Will Get Points from Chicago Abattoirs.

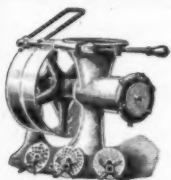
On account of the uncleanly condition of the Eastern Abattoir of Montreal, the Council and health officers of that city have decided to visit the abattoirs of Chicago for the purpose of gaining a better knowledge of proper sanitary conditions, which they wish to prevail in their own city.

Doors and Refrigerators.

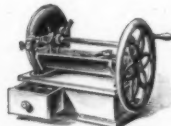
These frames, doors and hardware are all fitted up complete, and adjusted ready to push in place and screw fast. They work easier than a thumb latch.



Working as they do from either side, their quick and perfect action saves time and cold, keeps out moisture and greatly improves results. They save their cost in six weeks. We make them to fit old or new doorways. Our circular shows all about it. Prices quoted on refrigerators fitted with these doors.



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Smoked Beef Shaver

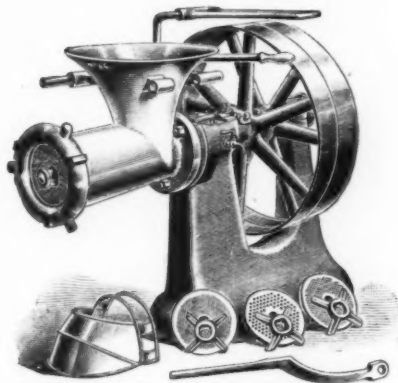
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New "Rapid"
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Sausage Stuffer
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Smoked Beef Shaver



Meat and Food Chopper

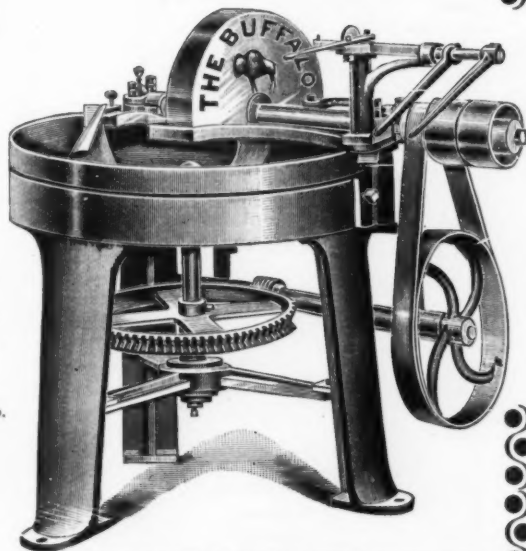
New "Rapid"
Coffee and Spice Mill

Do You Want THE BEST Silent Cutter?

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Swift and Company, Chicago.
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International Packing Co., Chicago.
Armour & Co., S. Omaha, Neb.
Swift & Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Swift & Co., So. St. Paul, Minn.
Blomer & Michael, Quincy, Ill.
Leur Bros. Packing & Ice Co., Alton, Ill.
C. Katzenmeyer, Freeport, Ill.
Jersey City Packing Co., Jersey City, N. J.
F. Porsch & Co., Rochester, N. Y.
V. Gruner, Rochester, N. Y.
Joe Badhorn, Rochester, N. Y.
E. Lusch, Troy, N. Y.
E. Cole, New York City.
S. H. Brickman, Hornellsville, N. Y.
Henry Lux's Son, Utica, N. Y.
M. Oster, Utica, N. Y.
John Mergner, Amsterdam, N. Y.
Ottenheimer Bros., Baltimore, Md.
Geo. H. Klein, Baltimore, Md.
C. Hohman & Son, Baltimore, Md.
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W. Wisner & Bro., Lancaster, Pa.
Crone Bros., Shamokin, Pa.
P. C. Shrane, Ephrate, Pa.
L. W. Weissinger, Jr., & Bro., Mt. Carmel, Pa.
Park, Blackwell & Co., Lindsay, Ont.
Geo. Klein, Berlin, Ont.
Ingersoll Packing Co., Ingersoll, Ont.
E. Leonard & Son, Montreal, Que.
Slinn & Flewelling, St. John, N. B.
J. Wanders, Evansville, Ind.
Long & Trilwell, Sanborn, Ia.
Cudahy Packing Co., Sioux City, Ia.
H. Trenkel, Dubuque, Ia.

J. Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Ia.
C. Hausman, Le Mars, Ia.
J. W. O'Neill, Elma, Ia.
Fred. Usinger, Milwaukee, Wis.
Betz Bros., Eau Claire, Wis.
J. Rackelman, La Crosse, Wis.
F. Stoffel, Appleton, Wis.
F. Amman, St. Louis, Mo.
Chas. B. Schery, Hannibal, Mo.
Jas. Hague & Co., Pestrict, Mo.
J. Smercina, Webb City, Mo.
Henry Faly, Duluth, Minn.
Sutphin Co., Duluth, Minn.
H. Erath, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Maylinger & Hugo, New Haven, Conn.
L. Schwab, Bridgeport, Conn.
C. R. Robertson & Co., Portsmouth, Va.
Kastleberg Bros., Richmond, Va.
H. O. Heller, Wichita, Kan.
H. Yelverton & Son, Montgomery, Ala.
J. Hoth, New Orleans, La.
Georgia Packing Co., Macon, Ga.
Vann Bros., Thomasville, Ga.
Dwyer Bros., Helena, Ark.
Idaho Dressed Meat Co., Boise City, Idaho.
Frank Kraft, El Reno, O. T.
G. G. Koerner, Portland, N. D.
Jacob Folger, Toledo, O.
Blumenstock & Reid, Cleveland, O.
Thurmer, Norton & Co., Cleveland, O.
J. Meyer, Cleveland, O.
Geo. Flechtner & Co., Fostoria, O.
Zanesville Packing Co., Zanesville, O.
M. Weinig, Gladstone, Mich.
Louis P. Bornwasser, Louisville, Ky.
J. F. Hoensle, Ann Arbor, Mich.
J. H. Nations, El Paso, Texas.
Christ Zeidler, South Bend, Ind.
Wm. Jacobs, Nashville, Tenn.



BUFFALO SILENT CUTTER. LATEST SILENT OUT.

Sold by Reliable Dealers at Factory Prices.
Don't take any other, but try a Buffalo and get the best. Sent on Trial.

ONE FACT WORTH NOTICING—Armour & Co. put one in on trial several months ago. After trying it they kept it and ordered three more to take the place of others they were using. If it pays them to buy the latest improved, it will pay you.

JOHN E. SMITH'S SONS, BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

Trade Chronicle

NEW CORPORATIONS.

THE EASTERN SALT COMPANY, of Boston, Mass.; capital of \$400,000.

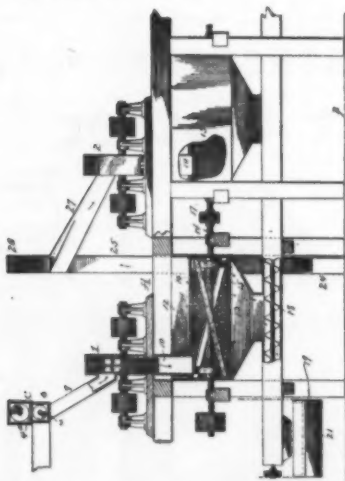
ARTICLES of incorporation have been filed by L. L. Smith, Marshall E. Sampson and J. J. Rooney, incorporators of the Ashland Land & Cattle Co., of Phoenix, Ariz., with capital stock of \$100,000.

THE OLIVE GROWERS' CO., of New York City, has been incorporated to deal in olive and other vegetable oils and to manufacture soap. The capital stock is \$50,000, and the directors are David M. MacKaye, Wm. J. Dudley and James S. Lang, of New York City.

THE BUTCHERS' HIDE & TALLOW CO. has been incorporated at Louisville, Ky., with a capital of \$32,000, to buy and sell hides and tallow. The incorporators are H. A. Kraft, Gottlieb Lauer, C. H. Fust, H. F. Viasman, Nicholas Weber and C. W. Schloemer, of that city.

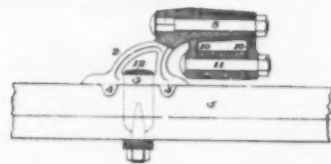
PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS GRANTED IN WASHINGTON NOVEMBER 1.

618,908. MEANS FOR SEPARATING FIBER FROM COTTON-SEED HULLS. WILLIAM C. JOHNSON, Memphis, Tenn. Filed Oct. 8, 1897. Serial No. 604,500. (No model.)



Claim.—1. In an apparatus of the class described, the combination with a large conveyor having a discharge-opening in its bottom and an open end, of a smaller conveyor arranged beneath the large conveyor and adapted to receive material therefrom through said discharge-opening a chute, said second conveyor extending into the chute whereby to force material to the machines so that the entire apparatus shall always receive its full capacity uniformly while the surplus or overflow is carried on by the large conveyor, substantially as set forth.

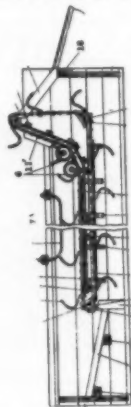
618,480. SPRING-SHACKLE. HENRY C. SWAN, Oakbrook, Wis. Filed Apr. 13, 1897. Serial No. 631,631. (No model.)



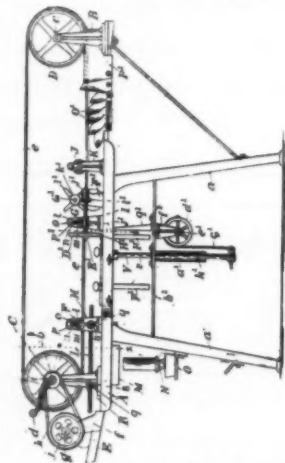
Claim.—1. A spring-shackle comprising a base or support, a barrel projecting laterally therefrom and provided with a tapered portion which is reduced in diameter, a tapered sleeve fitting upon the tapered portion and substantially flush with the remainder of the body, said sleeve having projecting ears or links arranged to receive a spring between them, and a bolt extending through the barrel and provided with a nut bearing upon the end of the sleeve.

618,191. HOG CONVEYER, ELEVATOR, AND THROW-OUT FOR SCALDING-TANKS. FREDERICK COWAN, Chicago, Ill., assignor to the Anglo-American Provision Company, of Illinois. Filed Mar. 31, 1898. Serial No. 674,735. (No model.)

Claim.—1. In hog-elevators for scalding-tanks the combination of the upper horizontal sprocket-shaft, two lower sprocket-shafts, submerged and parallel thereto but placed at or near opposite ends of the tank or vat, the endless carrier-chain, mounted upon said shafts, the series of hooks secured in transverse rows between said chains and at intervals about the same, the cross-pieces fastened across the chains in front of the hooks, the series of stirrups located beneath the upper surface, of the carrier-chain, the series of longitudinal rods located above the horizontal portion of the conveyor, the idlers journaled into the sides of the tanks, and the platforms at the receiving and discharging ends of the conveyor, all substantially as set forth.

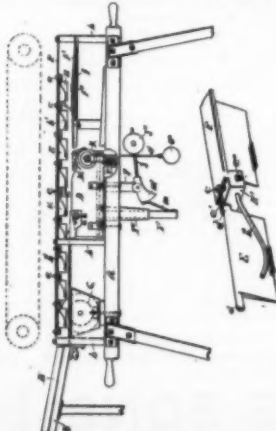


618,239. LABELING-MACHINE. CHARLES A. BENT, Baltimore, Md. Filed Nov. 24, 1897. Serial No. 659,636. (No model.)



Claim.—1. In a labeling-machine, a bed and devices to roll a can along the same, mechanism to support a stack of labels in the bed of the machine and in the path of the can, the said labels being of such width as to extend beyond the heads of the can, devices to apply the upper label of the stack to the body of the can as the can is rolled over it, combined with fixed or stationary folders which in the rolling of the can fold in and onto the heads of the can the extended ends of the said label, substantially as specified.

612,825. CAN-LABELING MACHINE. EVAN W. CORNELL, Adrian, Mich. Filed Feb. 20, 1897. Serial No. 604,370. (No model.)



Claim.—1. In a can-labeling machine, the combination of the conveyor having on one side a fixed continuous guide-rail, and an opposed guide-rail consisting of independent yielding sections.

APPARENT SOLUTION OF THE WATER PROBLEM.

One of the greatest problems which has confronted packinghouses, cottonseed oil mills, fertilizer works, glue works, soap works and other manufacturing establishments is how to secure an adequate supply of water at the least possible cost commensurate with the service given. The use of such large quantities of water makes it imperative that economy and satisfactory service in this direction be studied.

Contracts have been entered into with municipal bodies for furnishing the necessary amount of water to generate into steam and also for cleansing purposes. Especially is this true in the case of slaughter houses where the quantity of water used in a killing room is enormous. By the use of such liberal quantities of it, together with the observance of other rigid rules of cleanliness, the modern packinghouse is the sweet, wholesome establishment that it is.

To escape from the clutches of exorbitant-priced municipal bodies, packers and others have sought refuge in the artesian well sunk on their own premises. But here another difficulty was met with in sometimes not being able to get enough force to deliver the water to the surface in sufficient quantities.

This difficulty has now apparently been solved by the Bacon Air Lift Company, of 100 Broadway, New York City. The lifts they manufacture are made to suit the requirements of not only those who simply desire the water delivered to the surface of the ground, but also for delivering the water into tanks in elevated positions.

The pump which delivers water to the surface of the ground is made in sizes to deliver 10 to 1,000 gallons of aqua per minute from a single well.

There is also, as has been said, an air lift pump which works in conjunction with a steam pump delivering water to an elevated tank. This pump is made in sizes to deliver 10 to 1,000 gallons per minute from either a single or group of wells.

Then there is a pump which works in conjunction with the company's automatic air and water separator, delivering the water into an elevated tank without the use of an intermediate steam pump. With this improvement the tank may be placed horizontally from the well any distance desired. It is adapted to handling small or large quantities of water.

The company has some very strong testimonials of their pump from prominent men throughout the country, and they will doubtless be glad to give additional particulars to those interested.

Dold's Pretty Souvenir Pin.

The management of the Jacob Dold Packing Co., of Wichita, Kan., in appreciation of the cordial relations existing between them and their trade, have, at considerable expense, arranged to present to all their permanent customers a very pretty souvenir pin to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the establishing of their branch plant in that city.

Buckeye Co.'s Big Contract.

The Buckeye Iron & Brass Works, of Dayton, Ohio, are working their full force on a contract for a 24 press linseed oil mill complete, with their 1898 power hydraulic pumps and their compound accumulator system. The mill, which is for Spencer Kellogg, is to be completed by Jan. 1, 1899. The order covers 600 tons of machinery.

* The third annual show of the Western Poultry Fanciers' Association will be held at Grand Rapids, Iowa, Jan. 16 to 21, 1899. The committee on premium lists are H. H. Keyes, E. E. Richards, J. W. Shearer and H. A. Powell.

STANDARD PAINT CO.'S PLANT IN GERMANY.

The increasing popularity in Europe of the products of the Standard Paint Co., of New York, made it imperative some time ago to the management of the company that a

SCALES FOR BUTCHERS.

Every butcher should lay aside the knife and cleaver long enough to study the announcement of the Computing Scale Co., of Dayton, Ohio, on page 4 in this issue. The company claims it makes the best spring bal-

ance scale on earth, and judging from the popularity which this scale has and the large sales of it, it would seem that this statement is not far from wrong.

As an evidence of this popularity, we print the following letter which was received by the Computing Scale Co.:

"The Computing Scale Co., Dayton, Ohio.

"Gentlemen—We take great pleasure in saying that we are now using an even dozen

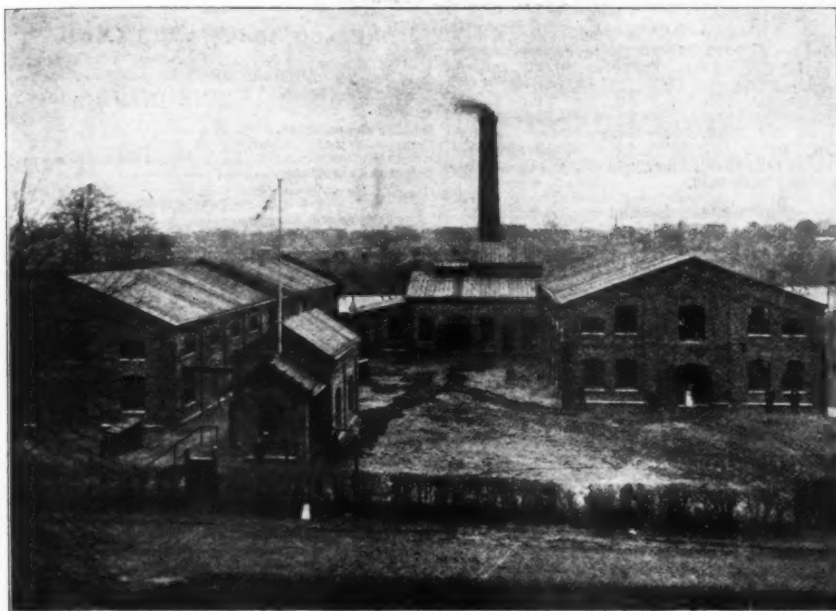
came convinced that the money-weight system was the only correct method of weighing meats, poultry, etc. We were called upon by representatives of the Boston Computing Scale Co., the Stimpson Computing Scale Co. and the National Computing Scale Co. The National automatic spring balance scale we did not like, and refused to purchase it. We bought eight of the Boston, and afterwards bought one of the Stimpson computing scales, which we were glad to dispose of at about half-price. We used the eight Boston scales until we were called upon by your salesman, Mr. J. W. Womeldorff, who induced us to purchase three of your scales. These we have now been using for nearly a year, and find them so much more satisfactory in every respect that we have thrown out the Boston scales, and are now using twelve of your scales in our two stores, we being convinced that they are the best scales made for butchers' use. Respectfully yours,

"RITTENHOUSE BROS.,

"4084-4086 and 4217 Lancaster Ave., Philadelphia, Pa."

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. CO.

Modern round-house turn-tables demand the adoption of all the latest improvements because of the many problems to solve that is met in operating a turn-table, whether it be the smallest used in and about a packinghouse or any other allied industry of the provision business, or whether it be in use to turn the immense compound locomotive that is now in use upon our railroads. The demand for quick application of power, which would seem to have been solved in the adoption of the electric motor, and the first to produce a result that is commercial has been manufactured by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., of Pittsburg, Pa. They have named their application the turn-table "donkey," and we learn that this system can also be applied in a number of other ways, but it is especially noticeable that the Westinghouse method of applying electricity in the operation of turn-tables should be interesting to railroad managers, inasmuch as it requires no change in the turn-table proper other than at-



STANDARD PAINT COMPANY, HAMBURG.
Showing Front View of Plant.

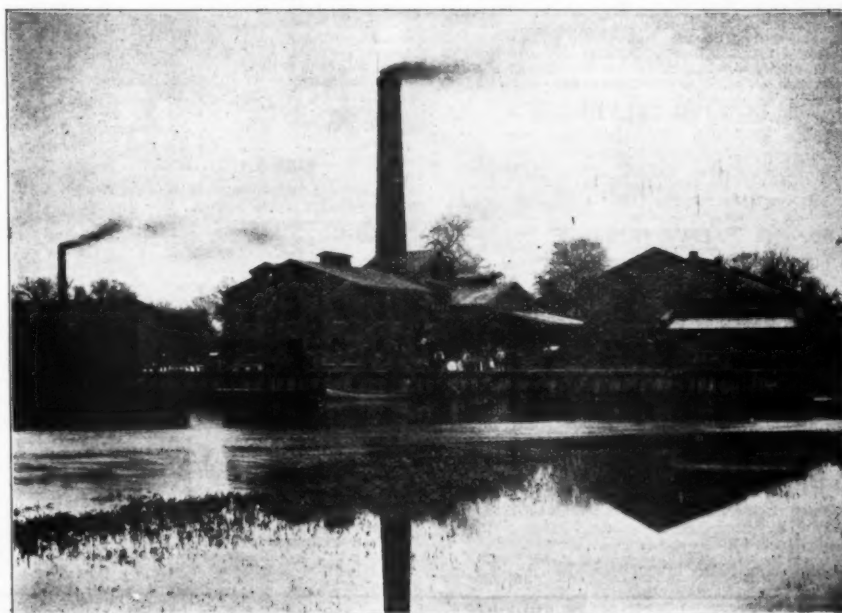
branch house would have to be erected to supply the needs of the Europeans and to give them the information about the P. & B. products for which they were so eager.

The site selected was Hamburg, Germany. The erection of a fine building was accordingly begun. This was in July, 1897. Steady progress was made until finally a splendid building stood as a monument to the enterprise and keen business ability of the Standard Paint Co. The building was completed in February of this year, and the same products that are being manufactured at the company's American works are now regularly manufactured at Hamburg and are being supplied to all parts of Europe from that point.

The president of the company, Mr. Shainwald, has devoted a great deal of time to the development of the European factory, and upon our requesting him to give us some idea of the condition of affairs abroad, states that there is very great activity not only in the building trades, but in the electrical fields as well. He also states that the demand for the P. & B. paints, ruberoid roofing, building and sheathing papers, etc., is very large. In addition, the P. & B. electrical compounds, tape and armature varnish are used by the leading manufacturers and traction companies in all the European countries.

That the branch factory of this company is a necessity is proved by the fact that it is already running to its full capacity in all departments. President Shainwald, than whom no more qualified man could be found to manage the European branch of the business, has our congratulations upon his business sagacity and splendid ability.

The Standard Paint Company's insulating papers are used for all cold storage insulation, are absolutely airtight and moisture-proof, are strong and entirely odorless, will not deteriorate with age, have no wood in paper stock to decay, no oil to dry out. These are a few of the advantages which the company claim for their products, and the latter are very much in demand by packinghouses and other establishments where these materials are necessary. They will be glad to send descriptive literature upon application.



STANDARD PAINT CO., HAMBURG.
Showing Location on River Elbe.

of your spring balance computing butcher scales, and herewith give you a little of our experience in arriving at our present conclusions.

"Having carefully read your advertisements and the announcements of your scales, we be-

taching the drawbar lug to the turn-table girder. The immense amount of transfer of provisions by the carload, the many places where turn-tables are used in and about packinghouses and cold storage warehouses makes this device especially interesting to our trade.

New York Markets.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, per ton.	Glasgow, per ton.	Hamburg, per 100 lbs.
Oil cake.....	17/6	16/3	\$0.20
Canned meats....	17/6	22/6	1 M.
Bacon.....	17/6	22/6	1 M.
Lard, tins.....	20/	22/6	1 M.
Lard (tin pkgs.)..	23/6	27/6	1 M.
Cheese.....	30/	30/	2 M.
Butter.....	30/	35/	2 M.
Tallow.....	30/	22/6	1 M.
Cottonseed oil, bbl.	3/6	4/6	1 M.
Beef, per to.....	3/	4/6	1 M.
Pork, per bbl.....	2/3	3/6	3.75 M.

Direct port U. K. or continent, large steamers, berth terms, 4/ Cork for orders, 4/14 3d. Market strong and active.

LIVE CATTLE.

Weekly receipts:

	Beef.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	3,409	1,297	20,896	16,966	
Sixtieth St.....	3,106	170	5,124	17,172	
Fortieth St.....	2,504	41	61	1,894	30,264
Hoboken.....	1,484				4,884
Lehigh Val. R. R.					49
Scattering.....					
Totals.....	10,478	211	4,893	30,710	41,844
Totals last week.	11,905	160	4,718	35,172	41,285

Weekly exports:

	Live Cattle	Live Sheep	Quart. Beef
Eastmans Company.....			2,500
Nelson Morris.....			6,040
Armour & Co.....			3,000
Swift and Company.....			1,596
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.	589		
J. Shamburg & Son.....	871		
W. W. Brauer Co., Ltd.....	208		
Total shipments.....	1,359		10,936
Total shipments last week.	2,102	190	10,481
Boston.....	2,687		8,718
Baltimore.....	1,068		1,373
Newport News.....	348		
Montreal.....	3,635	818	
To London.....	1,091	391	
To Liverpool.....	5,104		21,027
To Glasgow.....	1,245		
To Bristol.....	285	135	
To Manchester.....	219	292	
Totals to all ports.....	8,544	818	21,027
" " last week.....	9,486	3,292	24,894

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES (New York).

Good to prime native steers.....	5 05 a 5 30
Medium to fair native steers.....	4 50 a 5 00
Common native steers.....	3 75 a 4 40
Stags and Oxen.....	3 00 a 4 50
Bulls and dry cows.....	4 75 a 5 10
Good to prime native steers one year ago.....	4 75 a 5 10

LIVE CALVES.

Trade has been fair this week with fairly large receipts. Prices unchanged. We quote:
Live veal calves prime, per lb..... 7 1/2 a 8
" " common to good, per lb..... 7 a 7 1/2
Live Calves, Modac..... 4 1/2

LIVE HOGS.

The market is unchanged this week. Receipts fairly large. We quote:
Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lb.) extreme..... 3 90
Hogs, heavy..... 3 90
Hogs, light to medium..... 3 90 a 4 00
Pigs..... 4 00 a 4 10
Roughs..... 3 10 a 3 30

CHICAGO.

Union Stockyards.—Hogs opened steady to strong, now weak to 5c. lower; best heavy hogs weakest. Light hogs, \$3.25@3.62 1/2; mixed packers, \$3.30@3.67 1/2; heavy shipping grades, \$3.15@3.70; rough packing grades, \$3.15@3.35. Hogs closed steady; packers bought 37,900; shippers, 3,500; left over, 4,000.

CINCINNATI.

Hogs easy to 5c. lower at \$3@3.70.

EAST BUFFALO.

Hogs.—25 cars on sale; market lower, bulk of sales at \$3.60; Yorkers, \$3.60; mixed, \$3.60; pigs, choice, 85 to 102 lb, \$3.60@3.65; light mixed, 158 lb, \$3.60; mediums, \$3.65; good heavy scarce; few at \$3.70@3.72 1/2; roughs, \$3.25@3.35. Hogs closed steady; light, 120 to 145 lb Yorkers, \$3.52 1/2@3.55; good, \$3.60@3.65, mostly at \$3.60; others unchanged; bulk sold.

EAST LIBERTY.

Hogs were slow; best heavy weights, \$3.70; best medium weights, \$3.65@3.70; best heavy Yorkers, \$3.60@3.65; pigs, common and fair Yorkers, \$3.50@3.55.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Hogs slow at \$3.50@3.65.

PEORIA.

Hogs opened strong at yesterday's prices, now 5@10c. lower; light, \$3.30@3.50; mixed, \$3.30@3.50; heavy, \$3.35@3.60; rough, \$3@3.30.

ST. LOUIS.

Hogs opened strong and closed weak; Yorkers, \$3.45@3.55; packers, \$3.50@3.60; butchers, \$3.50@3.70.

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There has been no change in the market this week. Trade very dull with fair receipts. We quote:

Live spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	5 1/2 a 6 10
" " medium, per lb.....	5 1/2 a 6
Live sheep.....	4 1/2 a 4 1/2
" common to medium.....	3 a 4

LIVE POULTRY.

Market is completely glutted with stock and prices show a further decline. Choice heavy Indiana fowls and chickens realized 8c., but for average Westerns 7 1/2c. could not be exceeded, and in some few instances that figure was shaded. Turkeys quite plenty and weak, with outside quotations extreme. Ducks and geese lower and only a few choice fattened exceeded our revised quotations. We quote:

Chickens, heavy Indiana.....	7 a 8
" other Westerns.....	7 a 7 1/2
Fowls, heavy Indiana.....	7 a 7 1/2
" other Westerns.....	7 a 7 1/2
Roosters, per lb.....	4 1/2 a 5
Turkeys, per lb.....	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
Ducks, Western, per pair.....	10 a 11
" Southern.....	10 a 11
Geese, Western, per pair.....	10 a 11
" Southern.....	10 a 11
Pigeons, per pair.....	30

DRESSED BEEF.

Trade has been very slow this week, and prices ruled a little lower. We quote:

Choice Native, heavy.....	8 a 8 1/2
" light.....	8 a 8 1/2
Common to fair Native.....	8 a 8 1/2
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 a 7 1/2
" light.....	7 a 7 1/2
Good to prime Westerns.....	7 a 7 1/2
Common to fair Texan.....	6 a 6 1/2
Good to choice Heifers.....	6 a 6 1/2
Common to fair Heifers.....	6 a 6 1/2
Choice Cows.....	6 a 6 1/2
Common to fair Cows.....	6 a 6 1/2
Good to choice Oxen and Stags.....	6 a 6 1/2
Common to fair Oxen and Stags.....	6 a 6 1/2
Fleshy Bologna Bulls.....	6 a 6 1/2

DRESSED CALVES.

There has been quite a good demand this week. Prices ruling steady. We quote:

Veals, City dressed, prime.....	11 1/2 a 12 1/2
" common to good.....	10 1/2 a 11 1/2
" Country dressed, prime.....	10 a 10 1/2
" fair to good.....	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
" common to fair.....	7 a 8

DRESSED HOGS.

There has been a fairly good demand for hogs this week and prices ruled about steady. Receipts fair. We quote:

Hogs, heavy.....	4 1/2 a 4 3/4
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	4 1/2 a 4 3/4
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	4 1/2 a 4 3/4
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	4 1/2 a 4 3/4
Pigs.....	5 1/2 a 5 3/4
Country dressed.....	4 a 4 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market went all to pieces this week, and lambs could be bought at almost any reasonable figures. Demand very slow. We quote:

Good to choice lambs.....	8 1/2 a 9
Common to medium lambs.....	7 a 7 1/2
Good to prime sheep.....	7 a 7 1/2
Common to medium.....	6 a 6 1/2

DRESSED POULTRY.

Receipts last six days, 7,448 packages; previous six days, 6,795 packages. With continued liberal fresh receipts, a large accumulation still on hand from previous arrivals, and large invoices of stock on the way, while there is no indication of increased demand, the market is in a demoralized condition for chickens and fowls. Scalded fowls especially dull. Old roosters sell better than other kinds, but weaker with fowls. Spring turkeys increasing in supply and prices weaker, though prime sell fairly. Western spring ducks very plenty, dull and weak. Squabs unchanged. We quote:

Turkeys, Spring, dry-picked, large.....	12 1/2 a 13
" " scalded, large.....	11 1/2 a 12 1/2
" " poor to good.....	7 1/2 a 10 1/2
" Western, old, m. ed lots, per lb.....	12 1/2 a 13
Chickens, Phila., choice, per lb.....	13 a 16
" " poor to fair.....	11 a 13
" Western, dry-picked.....	9 a 9 1/2
" " scalded, per lb.....	9 a 9
Fowls, State and Penn., good to prime.....	8 1/2 a 9
" Western, prime, dry-p., choice.....	8 a 9
" Western, scalded.....	8 a 8 1/2
Old Cocks, Western.....	8 1/2 a 8
Ducks, Eastern, spring, per lb.....	13 1/2 a 13 1/2
" Long Island, spring, per lb.....	13 1/2 a 13 1/2
" Western, spring.....	8 a 8 1/2
Geese, Eastern, spring, per lb.....	12 1/2 a 13 1/2
" Western, spring, prime.....	6 1/2 a 8 1/2
Squabs, choice, large white, per doz.....	2 80
" small and dark, per doz.....	1 80

PROVISIONS.

The demand has been fairly good for provisions this week, with prices, Western pork loins opening up at 7 1/2c. at the beginning of the week, and closing as low as 6c. at the end of the week. We quote:

(JOBBER TRADE).

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	9 a 9 1/2
" " 12 to 14 ".....	8 1/2 a 9
" " heavy.....	8 a 8 1/2
California hams, smoked, light.....	6 1/2 a 7
" " heavy.....	6 a 6 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	9 a 9 1/2
" (rib in).....	8 1/2 a 9
Dried beef sets.....	10 a 10 1/2
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	16
" shoulders.....	16
Pickled bellies, light.....	7 1/2 a 8
" heavy.....	7 a 7 1/2
Fresh pork loins, City.....	7 1/2 a 8
" Western.....	6 a 7 1/2
Pickled ox tongues, per bbl.....	28 80 a 24 00
Beef hams, in sets.....	19 00

LARDS.

The following is the range of prices for the week ending Nov. 4:

Pure refined lards for Europe.....	5 40 a 5 55
" " South America.....	6 00
" " Brazil (kegs).....	7 15
Compounds—Domestic.....	4
" Export.....	4 1/2
Prime Western lards.....	5 20 a 5 30
" City lards.....	4 1/2 a 5 1/2
" lard stearine.....	6 1/2 a 6 1/2
" oleo.....	5 1/2 a 5 1/2

GAME.

Prime quail in fair request and firm. Grouse and partridge not plenty and prime lots steady. Heavy wild ducks sell readily, but light weights and inferior neglected. Fresh venison scarce. We quote:

Quail, prime, fresh, per dozen.....	2 50 a 2 75
Partridges, undrawn, dry, per pair.....	1 10 a 1 35
" drawn, per pair.....	85 a 1 10

ST. LOUIS DRESSED BEEF
and PROVISION CO.,
Packers of Beef and Pork.

GENERAL OFFICE:

3919 Papin Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

BRANCHES:

West Washington Market, NEW YORK.

201 Fort Greene Place, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Carriers of the "Leader" and "Rosebud" Brands of Hams and Bacon. Manufacturers of "White Lily" Brand of strictly Pure Lard and all kinds of Sausages. Estimates furnished on Car lots of Beef, Pork, Mutton, Spare Ribs, Lard, Etc. Casings Our Specialty.

Dealers in
Fresh Eggs.
Write for
Prices. They
will interest
Y O U.

See Page 23 for balance of Market Reports.

Crude.....	3 1/2	a 4
Refined—Granulated.....	5	a 6
Crystals.....	6	a 6 1/2
Powdered.....	6	a 6

Receipts last six days, 38,682 cases; previous six days, 44,920 cases. There is a strong market for the highest grade of fresh gathered. Westerns will now pass as firsts if they contain 50 per cent. of full sweet eggs—the balance of the good eggs must be sweet. Choice fresh seconds scarce and firm. Lined continue quiet at former prices. We quote:

State and Penn., fresh, per doz.	32	¢	21
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F. R. Farrington & Co., Send for Quotations
and Samples.
IMPORTERS and GRINDERS OF SPICES,
Boston Office, 244 and 246 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK.
No. 11 Chatham Street.

Retail Department.

COL. JOHN F. HOBBS,

- - - ASSOCIATE EDITOR

EDITORIAL.

A DIFFERENCE IN MUTTON.

The most delicate meat—delicate in fiber and taste—is that which is the most readily affected by climate, food and water. "Mutton is mutton," the old cook used to say, and a great many inexperienced housewives say so now. A goodly number of butchers also believe the same dictum, just so the carcass has the fancied size and is medium fat. Mutton varies more in taste than any other meat, and is the most easily affected. It has the finest taste of all meats when perfect, and is repulsive when affected by unfavorable conditions. How many butchers know that "woolly taste" of mutton and accuse the sheep dresser of letting the wool touch and flavor the carcass. The woolly taste comes from the animal. It is the flavor of the whole meat of the carcass. This condition of the meat results from two causes at least. It is so common to rush, crowd, push and worry sheep before slaughtering them. They become heated, and that very heating shoots and sets the wool taste in the flesh. You cannot vex or hurry this animal, from whose carcass you expect delicately flavored lamb or mutton. The flock must be kept quiet, pacified and cool in mind and body. The "sheep taste" is also from the same causes which produce the "woolly taste," but in a less aggravated degree. The digestion of the sheep or lamb for some time before slaughter also produces this deteriorating influence upon the flesh of a lamb or its kind. The stomach of the sheep is delicate and the flesh responds to its conditions. For instance, if the animal has had insufficient water or food for a short while prior to slaughter, this circumstance causes the nervous system to withdraw from the oil stems of the wool the highly flavored oils, and in passing them again through the body impregnate it with the strong odor of the wool. Sheep should never be subjected to any hardship in fattening or while growing, if a delicious viand is expected from them for the butcher shop. By kind treatment and ample food and water the animal throws out all of the effluvia from the body and leaves the flesh at the slaughter in a delicately flavored and tender condition. For this reason the shipping of train loads of animals huddled in cars and insufficiently fed and watered adversely affects the meat. A well fed, quiet, unfevered live sheep makes a better chop and a more succulent roast when dead than does the excited, fevered, wild-eyed, half-famished one. There is not one butcher in ten who can look at the color and the grain of the flesh in the ice box and decide for himself, though both is equally light and fat, which carcass is food for kings and which is

fit for the Bowery. The nose will assist in judging. The grey, clear flesh is another good indication of previous correct conditions. The muddy look of the fat indicates pushing and other detracting causes before slaughter. We have no desire to play schoolmaster at this juncture, but we wish to insinuate to the butcher the sense of studying all of the finer details of his business so as to judge a carcass as well for sale as a French chef would for the pot. The best assistant for cultivating and retaining good trade is the sale of meat which is welcomed by the housewife and the dainty guest. We are not writing for the eye of a strictly boarding house butcher, nor for a lowly quarter hash foundry. They need tough stuff.

PURIFYING TAINTED MEAT.

A writer says "Tainted meat can be sweetened and purified by the use of charcoal." It can't. Many things will disinfect the rotting stuff and kill the smell, but no earthly agency can restore the life, health and grain of any degenerating meat. It may stop the process of putrefaction, but there it ends. The meat at that stage is in the same state, whether you destroy its odor by neutralizing it or by killing the sensitiveness of the olfactory nerves of the man who eats it. Charcoal will not resuscitate it from decomposition, and pyroligneous acid will not do so, either. If meats once get beyond that stage at which they are unfit for human food they will forever remain there, unless the whole process is promptly arrested by the fumes of a crematory. It "can be sweetened" with sugar, for that matter, but nothing short of eternal flames will ever purify it for human use—if the human wishes to use ashes.

A STEAK BALLAST.

Mr. Bernard Shaw, the noted writer in the Saturday Review, "seriously sprained his ankle trying," says the London Echo, "to master the art of bicycling on one foot," and goes on to observe that "he is writing 'The Perfect Wagnerite,' a work of great merit." Mr. Shaw is an iron-ribbed vegetarian. Life is offered him if he eats beef steaks. "I know now that I am mortal," he bewails in reply, "which in my Saturday Review (ing) days I had cause to doubt." If he refuses and dies his bier should be followed by "bands of oxen, sheep, swine, flocks of poultry and a traveling aquarium of live fish all wearing white scarfs in honor of the man who perished rather than eat his fellow creatures." To make this picturesque view of himself more vivid, he sent a snapshot photo of himself as an invalid "taking a little artichoke soup in the intervals of composing 'The Perfect Wagnerite'" and saying "you will see the seriousness of

the dying vegetarian's conversation reflected in the sympathetic countenance of his nurse." In reply, Echo suggests that he is getting light headed, and should take a good steak as a excellent ballast. The London Meat Trades' Journal makes this gastronomic observation: "To keep him from going off his chump, he must take chump chops." We suggest that he should be chained with sausage links, inoculated with beef extract and then preserved in margarine. Between it all he will see the value of life and the folly of herbivorous habits.

EDITORIAL SQUIBS.

There is a stronger undertone to the fat and tallow markets generally, but nothing permanent. It is more of a ground swell than a permanent market condition.

The market this week presents this anomaly: Live sheep are up and dead sheep are down. This is a natural physical condition, but a very unnatural market condition.

Sheep were 15c. higher, while the mutton of the same was lower. The dead stuff can't move bodily and won't move in a business sense.

Carcass beef is liable to be a shade higher, due to the upishness of cattle this week. Last week one could hardly give them away for love or money. This week beef cattle are hard to be got for the same love or money. The stock were sent back to the ranches. The stock are not to be had, hence the available stuff in the boxes has a stronger call.

Nelson Morris & Co. make an excellent sausage about which a hurried reading of the company's card referring to them would give a wrong impression. The card says: "None better. Try them." Read it quickly and hear how misleading it sounds.

The Adams and Easthampton, Mass., retail Butchers Association made an effort to secure better prices for cuts and failed for some reason, as usual, foreign to the issue. Now the local press poke fun by saying that "the meat trust failed," "the combine has dissolved," "the meat trust has dissolved," and the like. Any arbitrary act raises the "dander" of human kind. It was a mistake to jump meat from a lower to a distinctively higher price at one bound. The wholesalers went up gradually. The retailer has to humor the rise also. Go up a quarter cent and when that is got used to, then go up another small sum. By gradual rises the point is reached without complaint.

New Piers for the Wallabout Basin.

The Department of Docks and Ferries practically decided 28th ult. to improve the Wallabout Basin by building two docks there at a cost of about \$70,000. The improvement fund has sufficient money to pay for the work upon the estimates by Chief Engineer J. A. Benschel, of the Dock Department, and submitted by him to the Dock Board. The purpose is to tear down the old pier on the Washington avenue frontage, now tenanted by the Consolidated Ice Co. The smaller pier will be 650 by 65 feet, and the larger pier will be 640 by 90 feet. There is such an inconvenience now to reach Wallabout Market that the meat and provision world would welcome any facility which will give the public a better service.

George Goodrich, ex-County Clerk, has purchased the market business of Wm. McEvoy at Elm street, Penn Yan, N. Y.

Trade News and Hints

THE END OF THE GREAT FOOD SHOW.

The great Food Show at Madison Square Garden went out last night in the face of three big crowds—one huge crowd inside, one big crowd still pushing in and another big crowd pushing out. The whole floor space was densely packed and a large audience of tired or curious observers were crowded out up on the amphitheatre. The New York Retail Grocers' Union, Manager J. W. Callahan, and indomitable Press Representative Charles Chamberlain could sit anywhere above the dense mass of eager humanity and, while the superb band played its thrilling music, congratulate themselves upon the signal success of the big exhibition. Wednesday night Manager Callahan and Press Representative Chamberlain were bodily and unexpectedly hauled before a "few" of their friends in the Concert Hall—it was packed—and rudely asked: "Did you have a grandmother?" "Yes," the penitents meekly replied. "Did they ever see such a show." The modest too blushed. "Well, we've decided to cane you, Chamberlain, for your part in this affair." The cane struck him, as it struck every one, as being a beautiful gold-headed and ebony-stemmed affair. We desire to add that it was a graceful, an unexpected, and a deserving tribute to this able and persevering scribe. "Now, Callahan, for your part in this business, and the personal part you had in lifting it over the early rocks in the road, we will stone you as you deserve." Thereupon a chaste and beautiful diamond flashed before his embarrassed eyes and a costly ring was pressed to his hand. The audience shouted and clapped our applause. Both were too full—but not with fluids—to fully comprehend it all. We only say, "You got your deserts, boys, and no one's to blame." "The National Provisioner" thanks the Union and the officials above for many courtesies.

Business Changes.

Benj. Howard has purchased the meat market of Elton Williams at Jamaica, Vt.

J. J. Woodward and Howard Jury have purchased the meat business of Geo. Blum at East Center street, Marion, O.

H. A. Bartlett has opened the retail market at Main street, Iilon, N. Y., formerly owned by W. H. Watson.

Wm. H. Fitzsimmons last week reopened the meat market on Purchase street, Rye, N. Y., formerly run by S. S. Lyppé.

R. Lender has purchased the meat market of Vicle Brothers at Rose, N. Y., and has taken possession.

Jesse James, Jr., and the Armour Packing Company.

Jesse James, Jr., the son of the noted highwayman and bandit of the same name, is now in the grip of the law, and is tagged with the hereditary brand "Like father, like son." Jesse, Jr., was not always an outlaw, and may not be in this case. Very few people in the East know that this lad worked for many years in the packing establishment of the Armour Packing Co., of Kansas City, where he is still affectionately remembered as one of the best boys, and as one of the most efficient and best workmen engaged in the big plant. He virtually grew up in the establishment. About two years ago Jesse left the company, much to the regret, and against the advice and entreaty of the superintendent, to go with some fellows into the cigar business. Now, what was a faithful, quiet, respected youth, is branded as an outlaw. "He was one of the best and most faithful boys I ever saw," said a high official of the company, speaking in the kindest tone of Jesse. For years he did not know that his father was the notorious highwayman, and very few people recollect that his grandfather was a clergyman. Such is life.

A Rubber Tube in His Pants.

John Rogers is a forty-five-year-old meat salesman. He worked in the Siegel-Cooper Co. department store's meat department. The hard conditions imposed by these octopusses make low salaried men think and shake honesty. The ingenuity of man is forced to the front to even up things for a living. John devised a little thing of his own. He made an ingenious flat rubber tube to run down the inside of his trousers from his vest pocket. It went into the shoe and terminated in a little money pocket. He could walk without any one being able to notice the new slot machine or rubber neck. Friday of last week he was caught with the usual old device—a marked dollar which entered the rubber neck instead of the cash cage. The tube was also loaded with all sizes of coins, from a nickel to a half dollar. His pockets were full of small change. Magistrate Deuel held him in \$300 bail.

The department store is a debaucher of honest trade, honest men and honest women. Well, the department store itself, after all, is but a sort of rubber tube to honest industry. If the maxim of moral and common law, "It is not he who does, but he who causes a wrong to be done, that is guilty of the crime," is good law then the department store is a moral leper, deserving the severest penalty.

The Butchers Win at Dubuque.

In the case of the City vs. Louis Reinecke, butcher, of Dubuque, Ia., now concluded, in which the city sought to enforce its license ordinance against all of the butchers who declined to pay because the fish and poultry dealers were not also taxed, Judge Leathers decided against the city, stating that the ordinance illegally discriminated against the butchers. The city will now draft a new law including the other dealers.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS. The Butchers Rendering Plant.

The retail butchers of Louisville, Ky., have, as we announced some time ago, gone into the fat melting business under the trade title of the Butchers' Hide and Tallow Company, with a capital of \$32,000. They will sell hides, render their fat and dispose of the tallow. H. A. Kraft, Gottlieb Sayer, C. H. Fust, H. F. Vissmann, Nicholas Weber and C. W. Schloemer are among the prominent incorporators and directing spirits of this new enterprise of the Southern retailers, who took such pains to first investigate the whole subject before expending a dollar on their plant. If no returns come in now, it will not be from imperfect equipment in any way, as they will put in the latest improvements of every kind.

The retail butchers of Cohoes, N. Y., met in the rooms of the Business Men's Association of that city Wednesday night of last week and organized a Retail Butchers' Protective Association, and affiliated with the Eastern Association of the national body. The following officers were elected: President, M. E. Platz; Vice-President, Stephen J. Garahan; Secretary, Walter Walsh; Financial Secretary, Charles H. McGarrahan; Treasurer, John Holleran; Trustees, Paul Andrae, Geo. Padley, Peter Nelson, George Grober, Samuel H. Berry, Jas. Leo, William Finnegan and Patrick Brown. A committee, including Paul Andrae, James Leo and Charles H. McGarrahan, was appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws. Nearly all of the retail butchers were present to listen to National Secretary D. J. Healy, of Troy. The newly formed association met again Thursday to discuss the constitution and by-laws.

The members of the Oswego, N. Y., Retail Butchers' Association enjoyed a delightful business and social evening at their rooms Monday evening of last week. Games and light refreshments served to trip the hours along lightly from 8 to 11 o'clock.

New Shops.

T. N. Nichols has opened his retail market at East Temple, Ariz.

Wilber L. Farrar has opened a meat market at S. Paris, Me.

Joe Hunn, the pioneer butcher, has opened a meat market at Aspen, Col.

John Rich has added a meat market to his business at Elwood, Ind.

Frank Shumway has opened a meat market on Main street, Amherst, Mass.

Potter, Mahard & Simmons will soon open a meat and provision store in connection with their business at Natick, Mass.

John Reed has opened another meat shop in Sharpville, Pa.

H. M. Bigger, of Princeton, last week opened a new retail market at Elm street, Trenton, N. J.

C. F. Barker has opened a meat market on River street, Sandy Hill, N. Y.

C. E. Headley will shortly open a meat business at Green street, Morrisville, N. J.



FREEZE-EM will keep Steaks, Chops, Ribs, Cuts of Meats, Tenderloins, Porkloins, Quarters of Beef, Chopped Beef, Veal, Mutton, Poultry, etc., from one to three weeks in just as fresh a condition as if the meat were frozen.

Every bottle is guaranteed.

FREEZE-EM

prevents slime and mold on meat, and absolutely does away with the necessity of trimming, thereby making a great saving to butchers.

FREEZE-EM is healthful, it cannot be detected, and does not destroy the natural flavor of the meat.

Send for descriptive circular.

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B. HELLER & COMPANY,
CHEMISTS,
249-251-253 S. Jefferson St.,
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

THE ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL.

The Happy Event of the United Dressed Beef Co. Mutual Aid and Benefit Society an Unqualified Success.—Terrace Garden Crowded with Beautiful Women and Gallant Men.—Music, Dancing, Fun and Sociability Galore.—Some of Those Present.

The long-anticipated high-class vaudeville entertainment and ball of the Mutual Aid and Benefit Society of the United Dressed Beef Company, of New York, was duly held on Friday evening of last week in the spacious Lexington Avenue Opera House, 58th street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

The evening was a perfect one for such an event.

The entertainment started at 8 o'clock, and many were the exclamations of approval at the excellence of the programme and agreeable was the surprise that such high-class talent had been secured. But those who know Mr. Solinger, who had the difficult task of securing the talent, and the Mutual Aid and Benefit Society of the U. D. Beef Co., were not astonished. They never do a thing in fractions. They always do it perfectly and satisfactorily. That's why the entertainment was such a pleasing affair to the large and fastidious audience.

There was an overture of popular melodies by the orchestra under the leadership of Prof. Chas. Schwab, after which the Ethiopian selection of "Rag Time" was given. Harry McBride and Mamie Goodrich did a little singing and dancing, and O. A. Duncan is a good ventriloquist, who put his wooden individuals through their courses with such good effect as to cause outbursts of laughter in the audience. His climax was an imitation of a sick infant in distress, or a couple of felines arguing it out on the back fence at the midnight hour. The music from the two sources is somewhat similar, and we were not connoisseurs enough in that line to make a perfect distinction. Lottie Armstrong, a prima donna soprano, has a sweet voice and was well received. One of the best, if not the best, artist on the bill, was Harrigan, the tramp juggler. His favorite stock in trade was a number of cigar boxes, which he manipulated with wonderful skill. He was apparently entirely indifferent to his audience, as he supplied the approving remarks and applause for his feats much to the delight of the guests, who applauded Harrigan's applause of himself. After scratching a match on the side of his wiry, bearded face and lighting the stump of a perfecto, he settled himself to his work, chatting with his audience at the same time. "Yes," said he, as he balanced a lighted lamp on a huge pile of cigar boxes which leaned at an angle of about 45 degrees, "I'm rich in everything but provisions," and he glanced up knowingly at Box 15, where sat the representatives of "The National Provisioner," who quietly and unostentatiously jotted down this vaudeville recognition of this powerful organ of the meat and provision trades. Harrigan was good, but there were others.

The McCoy Sisters and Sam Marion, assisted by Minnie McAvoy, gave an entertaining trifle in one act, in which the girl's mother thought that the girl's devoted admirer was in love with the fond and watchful parent, and realized her mistake after admitting that she had read his letter of proposal to her daughter through the daughter's glasses. But like the fairy tales of our very young youth, it all ended happily. Charles R. Sweet impersonated a musical burglar, and what he lacked in his assumed loss of voice by too much indulgence in the contents of the rusty can hidden away beneath the rags of a tattered coat, he made up in the exhibition of his

skill on various instruments. After the Avalos had given several superb renditions on the xylophone, "Aunt Clorindy" with her troupe of 25 talented colored comedians and vocalists showed this Northern audience what a Southern cakewalk was like. This was the concluding number of the programme, but we could not wait to see who won the mound of delicious delectability, for Chairman Umbstaetter, of the Press Committee, invaded "The National Provisioner's" box and gently persuaded its occupants to adjourn to the refreshment room where gentlemen remembered pleasant things in a pleasant way. Any way, the cakewalk was a success. As we walked away we could hear the dull, shuffling melody of an Ethiopian buck and wing dance being performed on the sanded floor by one of the most capable of the troupe. The vaudeville was under the management of James J. Armstrong, who deserves praise for its success.

After a little intermission the dancing commenced. The grand march was dispensed with owing to the lateness of the hour. As the large dancing space began to rapidly fill the scene gradually became a most enchanting one. Radiant ladies in evening costumes and jewels, and gallant men tripped the light fantastic to the seductive strains of Prof. Schwab's orchestra, while the soft rays of the incandescent lights flashed back and forth on the diamonds and other jewels of beautiful ladies and Chesterfieldian gentlemen in the mazes of the giddy waltz or the more sedate lancers. There were 15 numbers on the dancing order, and that was not too many for the ever-fresh and eager devotees of the Terpsichorean diversion. They knew not fatigue. They thought only of the pleasures of the evening and the fact that they were celebrating in a fitting manner the continued success of the U. D. B. M. A. & B. Society. One of the lancers was "Yankee Doodle Dandy," and perhaps this was the most spirited of any of those danced. The U. D. Beef Co. boys and their friends, and wives and daughters and sweethearts are eminently patriotic and have not forgotten how the gallant George Dewey, for whom "Yankee Doodle Dandy" has been paraphrased into "Yankee Doodle Dewey," sailed over the mines in Manila Bay and sunk a Spanish fleet before breakfast and added an empire to the domain of the "land of the free and the home of the brave." And digressing for a moment from society to business, the United Dressed Beef Company with its characteristic push and energy, will doubtless reap some of the advantages of trade following the planting of the flag forever over the Philippine Archipelago.

A prominent official of the United Dressed Beef Company said to us that he thought there were 4,000 people present. And he drove the skewer true and well when he made this statement. There must have been fully that number.

Much credit is due the various committees for the unqualified success of the entertainment and ball. The personnel of the committees were untiring and labored assiduously for the objects in view. We append the names of the respective committees and of those of the gentlemen who comprised them.

Entertainment—Isaac Schwartz, chairman; A. H. Wallenstein, Dan Schneider, Martin Rothschild, Benj. Strauss, John Frayler and Benj. Bloch.

Floor—Max Hertel, chairman; Jacob Gumbel, floor manager; Louis Heyman, assistant floor manager; Dennis Dow, Jacob Schwartz, H. Hartstein, John Schmidt, John Liebler, Andrew Olsen, William Murphy, Albert Manheimer, Dan Stern, John Higgins, Thomas Hayden and Louis Wolf.

Press—Theobald Umbstaetter, chairman; N. B. Katz, Adolph G. Koenig, Jacob Cahn and Walter Blumenthal.

Reception—Mr. James Mulvey, chairman; H. Hertz, Adam Poehlman, John Low, Fred Harnsen, Charles Keifer, Otto Miller, Leopold Simon, Martin Rottman, Louis Harris, Charles Frudenstein.

Ushers—George Heiser, chairman; A. Schiff, Herman Escher, Maurice Mayer, Joe Engel, Leo Kahn, Fred Eintracht, Conrad Danielson, Charles Roser and Milton Schwartz.

The officers of the United Dressed Beef Co. Mutual Aid and Benefit Society are men skilled in executive affairs and are devoted to the cause to which they ungrudgingly give their time. That's why the association is so successful and its coffers so well filled. The standard bearers are: Leo Green, president; Jacob Manheimer, vice-president; Lewis Samuels, treasurer, who is also the trusted and honored treasurer of the United Dressed Beef Company, in the councils of which prosperous corporation his voice has no little influence, and Benjamin Bloch, secretary.

It was no small task to secure all the names of those present—in fact, we did not attempt it. Such an effort could only have been successful by adopting political tactics and making a registration booth where each should record his or her name. We did secure, however, the names of a great many, for which we are indebted to the courteous efforts of the Press Committee, and other obliging gentlemen who were not members of the committee, and to our ubiquitous presence and searching optics. If the names of some which should have been included are omitted they will know that it is simply beyond the range of possibility to get everybody. Among those present were:

President and Mrs. Isaac Blumenthal and daughter Miss Blanche Blumenthal, General Manager Walter Blumenthal, Mr. Irving Blumenthal, Mr. Max Solinger and family, Mr. and Mrs. Israelson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Zahn, Sr., Mr. Henry Zahn, Jr., Miss Lottie Zahn and Mr. Albert Kramer, to whom Miss Lottie will be married on Nov. 9; Mr. Meyer Meyer, Treasurer Louis Samuels and family, Mr. Harry Rafeal, of Armour & Co.; representatives of Swift and Company, Mr. Edward Volk, of the Produce Exchange; Mr. J. J. O'Connor, of the Standard Oil Company, and wife, Mr. Sol. Wertheim, the well-known dealer in hides, and wife; Mr. Walter S. Lapham, also a well-known New York hide dealer; Mr. Joe Madden, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.; Mr. Nathan Kahn, of the New York Veal & Mutton Co.; Mr. John Adler and wife, Mr. H. Strauss, of Strauss Bros. & Co., and wife; Dr. W. J. Murphy, of the Bureau of Animal Industry; Dr. Ferster, of the Bureau of Animal Industry; Mr. Shaw, New York representative of the Retsof Salt Co., and wife; Mr. A. D. Strauss, a prominent exporter to the West Indies, and wife; Mr. Charles Webber, of the Harlem Packinghouse; Mr. and Mrs. John J. Harrington, Mr. Sam. Heymann, of Nelson Morris & Co.; Mr. Henry Edelmuth, of the United Dressed Beef Co., and wife; Mr. George Strauss, of the United Dressed Beef Co., and wife; Mr. Jacob London, of the United Dressed Beef Co., and wife; Mr. C. W. Morgan, Miss R. King, whose father is connected with the Standard Oil Co.; Mr. and Mrs. M. Zimmermann, Mr. Jacob Kahn, superintendent of the hide department of the U. D. Beef Co.; Mr. Harrison, of 86 Gold street; Mr. James Clarendon, of Clarendon & Son; Mr. Thomas Donahue and Mr. Arthur Lynch, of the U. S. Leather Co.; Hon. Albert Trich, of 251 East Forty-eighth street; Joseph Baum, who is running for Assembly on the Democratic ticket in the Twenty-second Assembly District, and is a great favorite with electors and every one else. This is known as the fat district. Also his lieutenant, Mr. George Stein; Mr. Lubck, of the Fred. Opperman Brewing Co.; Mr. H. B. Worthen, of the U. D. Beef Co.; Mr. Ben Naus, of Naus Bros.; Mr. Edw. Schiffmacher, of Dan Wyman's, of Catherine Market, and wife; the Misses Carrie and Lillie Schwartz, two of the cutest little dancers at the Opera House; Mr. Ike Schwartz, their fond and justly-proud papa, foreman of the killing room of the Harlem Packinghouse; Mr. J. Long and Miss Clara Overton, Mr. Peck and Miss Marion Overton, Mr. W. Webber and Miss J. Carroll, Mr. G. E. Bourne, manager of the hotel trade for

(Concluded on page 41.)

Local AND Personal

** F. Ritter, Jr., formerly of 575 Third avenue, has bought out the butcher shop at the northwest corner of 77th street and Amsterdam avenue.

** G. Gittermann has, in spite of the high prices of meat and of the unfavorable conditions of the meat trade just at this time, opened a new market at 1280 Third avenue. Well, there are worse butchers than G. Gittermann.

** A new butcher shop has been opened at 132d street and 7th avenue. This is in the center of a live and pushing neighborhood. Pushing people get hungry, so the new proprietor should sell meat and get decent prices.

** Mr. Maier has opened his new meat market at 82d street, between 3d and Lexington avenues. The doors flew open last Saturday and the customers crowded in for the fresh cuts just from the cooler.

** J. G. Loeser, who was formerly at 730 10th avenue, will open a new retail meat market at 774 9th avenue. Those who know Mr. Loeser say he can buy well, and hence he will have good meat to sell. He will not take any old thing from the ice box, hence he has good things on the hooks.

** Mr. L. P. Hughes, the general Eastern manager of the Cudahy Packing Co., was out of the city during the early part of the week. This is the time when the watchful eye of the general keeps the energetic captain charging up—meat.

** Mr. Connors, the general Eastern manager of Armour & Co., who has been on an extended European tour, has sailed for New York on the Majestic, and is due at Sandy Hook about Tuesday next. This ship takes about 5 days 19 hours to paddle over the pond, so that will fetch her in on the 8th or thereabouts.

** Mr. W. H. Noyes, the general Eastern superintendent of Swifts, returned from Chicago and the West on Wednesday. The active condition of the trade keeps all of the big guns moving and firing their long range guns. The big concerns show the energy of youth and commendable enterprise.

** Thomas E. Clarke, aged 22 years, of Jersey City, a timekeeper in the employ of the Jersey City Packing Co., was killed at the company's establishment on Monday morning. While on the third floor of the building he went to the elevator shaft to see if the elevator was coming down. As he leaned over and looked up, the elevator came down, struck him and hurled him down the shaft.

** Three enterprising young marketmen trading as the Central Beef & Provision Co. have opened a high-class market at 33 Broad street, corner Washington, Elizabeth, N. J. This company will meet the city prices and sell the best of everything at low, but living prices.

** We are informed that Abe Newburger, manager of Armour & Company's beef and provision business at Manhattan Market, will give a "Pink tea" to his friends this evening in "Parlor C," West Shore Hotel. Guests are not expected to bring their own cups.

** Harry T. Warner has been promoted to the managership of the Armour Packing Co.'s branch at Mount Holly, N. J., supplanting the former manager, who has been transferred to New York.

** F. Cohn has opened a new retail butcher shop at 1250 Second avenue. The city come down town, work hard, get hungry and go up town to eat. So Mr. Cohn should get a good share of "table contracts."

** Peter Kronenberg, clerk in the meat market of Samuel Dreyfuss, at College Point, L. I., was seriously stabbed three times in the breast with a butcher knife by a burglar, with whom he had a terrific encounter in the shop Thursday night of last week. The clerk was retiring after a social evening out when he heard the burglar. The villain escaped. Kronenberg was taken to the Flushing Hospital in a critical state.

** G. F. Swift and another secured judgment against Bernard Ershowsky for \$539.

Visitor from Boston.

Mr. Sands Furber, of Sands Furber & Co., the important produce dealers at 88 F. H. Market, Boston, Mass., was in the city Friday of last week. They have big things in the "Hub," but the big Harlem Packing House at 120th street and 3d avenue excelled anything of its kind in Boston or any other busy burg in creation, he said.

A Meat Man Turns to Caps.

Hugo R. Heymann, brother of L. H. and Samuel Heymann, of Nelson Morris & Co., has joined the cap manufacturing firm of B. Lederer & Son, of New York. Mr. Heymann was, until he made the above change, a traveling salesman for Nelson Morris & Co., and made an excellent record on the road in the canned meat and provision line. There is no reason why Mr. Heymann's success should not be repeated in his new sphere.

Grand Reception and Ball.

The next whirl into the maze of pleasure will be the grand annual reception and ball of the New York Veal & Mutton Co. This affair will be given by the employees of this popular small stock company on Friday evening, Nov. 18 (week after next), at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 158 Third avenue. The entrance is on Sixteenth street. This will be quite an enjoyable affair.

The officers of the association are Benj. Kann, president; James McLaughlin, vice-president; William Marion, treasurer; L. Kann, recording secretary; Ed. Murray, financial secretary; Tim. McCarthy, sergeant-at-arms. President Kann and the committee are working very hard to make the event extremely enjoyable and the affair a marked success.

A. Silz Enlarging His Premises.

We commend business enterprise and integrity at any time. Mr. A. Silz, the important commission merchant, who deals in foreign and domestic poultry and game at 206 Washington street, finds that his business has outgrown his present quarters. He has finally secured the larger adjacent premises at 88 Vesey street. To connect the two places and to thus convert both into one large store the dividing wall has been broken through, so that now Mr. Silz has more than double his former space and capacity under one roof. The fast development of Mr. Silz's increasing business is an evidence of his business ability and of the kind of goods he supplies. He caters largely to the hotel, steamship and restaurant, as well as to the general trade, and does an extensive export trade to France and other foreign countries. Mr. Silz's expanding business is another evidence of the grip poultry is getting upon the domestic appetite, as well as to the increasing demand for American birds and game in the select European markets.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The Consolidated Ice Company is sending canvassers to all those using ice persuading them that they are the only company that will be in the ice business this coming season.

We advise all consumers not to bind themselves to the aforesaid company by that flimsy contract, which states that they will furnish you with ice UNLESS UNFORESEEN DIFFICULTIES ARISE.

The Independent Icemen's Union have already negotiated business with several ice harvesters who have house capacity of 1,500,000 tons of ice, and together with all the artificial ice plants that are being constructed will bring up the total amount of ice on the market to about 2,000,000 tons.

Do not sign any contract with the Consolidated Ice Company.

Therefore, this looks favorable that ice will be sold at a reasonable figure for the coming season.

INDEPENDENT ICEMEN'S UNION.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.

It's Hill's Dry Cold....



This is one of our many styles of butcher boxes. Not as ornamental as many we have built, but it is a MEAT PRESERVER and an ICE SAVER.

NO MORE SPOILED MEATS or EXORBITANT ICE BILLS.

Our reputation and guarantee back of all our work. That is worth something, isn't it? And they cost no more than the inferior makes. Write for Catalogue.

C. V. HILL & CO.
TRENTON, N. J.

Brooklyn Agent, HENRY BULLWINKEL,
226-228 Market Avenue, Wallabout Market.

TRACKING A SPECIALTY. It will pay you to have our prices on Tracking and Rollers.

Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and
Bills of Sale have been recorded
up to Friday, November 4, 1898:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Herzbrunn, Jacob, 831 2d Ave.; to Rosa Herzbrunn (filed Oct. 27).....	\$150
Benj. Cohn, 13 Monroe St.; to R. Scheimer (filed Oct. 28).....	60
Benj. Cohn; to Kornblit Teeler (filed Oct. 28).....	47
Oppenheim, S.; to S. Wassman (filed Oct. 28).....	200
Gebhardt, Geo., 432 Pearl St.; to E. Stutz (filed Nov. 1).....	1,000
Trapaen, L., 264 E. Houston; to E. Diamond (filed Nov. 1).....	15
Kapo, T., 342 E. 114th St.; to E. Diamond (filed Nov. 1).....	25
Jaeger, H., 345 E. 81st St.; to D. Jaeger (filed Nov. 2).....	175
Freestone Quarrying Co.; to H. A. Richardson (R) (filed Nov. 2).....	14,400

Bills of Sale.

Adler, Moses, 226 E. 76th St.; to Adler & Janitz (filed Oct. 27).....	\$150
Herzbrunn, Jacob, 831 2d Ave.; to Rosa Herzbrunn (filed Oct. 27).....	150
Levy, Freida, 238 W. 20th St.; to Nathan Levy (filed Oct. 29).....	125
Bloch, Rubin, 24 Orchard St.; to M. Freedman (filed Nov. 1).....	75
Giannelli, G., 128 McDougall St.; to P. Cori (filed Nov. 2).....	125
Moskovitz, David, 120 Sheriff St.; to Sallie Moskovitz (filed Nov. 2).....	1
Schuhmann, Adam, 2704 8th Ave.; to Phil Schuhmann (filed Nov. 3).....	500

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Balsam, Israel, 275 N. 2d St.; to Ignatz Finster (filed Oct. 31).....	\$80
Dunne, Patrick, 517 Court St.; to Nat. Loan Ass'n (filed Oct. 31).....	150

Bills of Sale.

Mussler, Frank, 174 Central Ave.; to Camille Schumann (filed Nov. 2).....	\$150
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HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

Mortgages.

Callaghan, Mary, Hoboken; to J. McLaughlin.....	\$500
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Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and
Bills of Sale have been recorded
up to Friday, November 4, 1898:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Leers, J. F., 2160 2d Ave.; R. M. Morton (filed Oct. 27).....	\$200
Larchinger, Geo., 51 Greenwich St.; to J. Lester (filed Oct. 27).....	500
Judson, T. A., 1116-1118 3d Ave.; to G. C. Engel Co. (filed Oct. 27).....	500
Reimers, B. N., 46 Greenwich St.; to J. Lester (filed Oct. 28).....	800
Kahl, H. F.; to F. Nicolo (R) (filed Oct. 28).....	1,900
Gerke, Mary; to J. D. Behnken (filed Oct. 29).....	600
Aminelte, G., 217 Mulberry St.; to V. Falotico (filed Oct. 31).....	150
Davenport, Jas., 115 Broad St.; to E. R. Biehler (filed Oct. 31).....	116
Jacobs & Queen, 125 Macdougall St.; to H. J. Welch (filed Oct. 31).....	2,500
Burns, A., 1093-1095 3d Ave.; to T. Elsie (filed Oct. 31).....	700
Wolfertz, F. H., 248 1st Ave.; to Nat. Loan Ass'n (filed Oct. 31).....	150
Weber, S., 62 Walker St.; to E. R. Biehler (filed Nov. 1).....	35
Wolpin, A., 108-110 Eldridge St.; to S. Lewin (filed Nov. 1).....	125
Denglee, O., 3603 3d Ave.; to W. T. Kugler (Fish) (filed Nov. 1).....	500

Bruh, M., 1781 Lexington Ave.; to R. Kaminker (filed Nov. 2).....	107
Hoert, Hy., 424 E. 102d St.; to Kath. Hoeth (filed Nov. 2).....	400
Loewy, S., 773 2d Ave.; to Nassau B. Co. (filed Nov. 2).....	1,500
Mayer & O'Brien, 57-59 G. Jones St.; to Nassau B. Co. (filed Nov. 2).....	900
Monoson, Lizzie, 139 E. Broadway; to W. Hoffman (filed Nov. 2).....	400
Folkes, Louis, 951 Amsterdam Ave.; to H. Smith (filed Nov. 3).....	400
Neuman, M., 37 Stanton St.; to S. Levin (filed Nov. 3).....	55
Hegewisch & Faprenhorst, 227 3d Ave.; to J. G. H. Kramer (filed Nov. 3).....	2,550
Hermann, R., 432 W. Broadway; to C. Jetter (R) (filed Nov. 3).....	225
Lordi, Thos., 23 Clinton Pl.; to H. Schroer (filed Nov. 3).....	50
Anable, E. N., 16 Irving Pl.; to A. S. Anable (filed Nov. 3).....	54,928
Jolland, E. O., 185 W. End Ave.; to Weber & Brown (filed Nov. 3).....	200

Bills of Sale.

Dickman, Morris, 30 Ludlow St.; to H. T. Dickman (filed Oct. 27).....	\$600
Burke, Mary, 3d Ave. and 184th St.; to Karner & Schwabeland (filed Oct. 27).....	1,523
Behnken, J. D., 636 E. 137th St.; to M. Gerke (filed Oct. 29).....	1,300
Eisile, T.; to A. Burns (filed Oct. 31).....	1,000
Thomas, M. & L., 168 Christie St.; to I. Thomas (filed Nov. 1).....	225
Murphy & Flannigan, Westchester; to J. Green (filed Nov. 3).....	1

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Konemann, Ernest, 559 17th St.; to Thomas Fellmann (filed Oct. 29).....	\$323
Lincoln, Myron D., 1305a 3d Ave.; to Nath'l Waterbury (filed Oct. 29).....	350
Helfant, Joseph, 35 Humboldt St.; to Louis Sopar (filed Oct. 31).....	30
Danimitz, Wilhelm, 208 Wyckoff Ave.; to John Wetzler (filed Nov. 2).....	225
Walz, Wm., and Sophie, his wife, 197 5th Ave.; to Theo. Kruger (filed Nov. 2).....	850
Rothgierer, Herman, 150 Meserole St.; to Fred'k Schwinn (filed Nov. 2).....	150
Reynolds, James J., 256 Fulton St.; to Ernest Ochs (filed Nov. 3).....	400

Bills of Sale.

Schemitz, Frank, 411 Humboldt St.; to Joseph Schemitz (filed Oct. 31).....	nom.
Helfant, Joseph, 35 Humboldt St.; to Lewis Chanin (filed Oct. 31).....	175
Cooney, Daniel E., and Mary A., 109 Nostrand Ave.; to Mich. J. Daly (filed Oct. 31).....	800
Wetzler, John, 208 Wyckoff Ave.; to Wilhelm Danemitz (filed Nov. 2).....	537
Marman, Mike, 31 Meeker Ave.; to Herman Lark or Saix (filed Nov. 2).....	110
Campbell, Denis, 216 Columbia St.; to Mary E. Chary (filed Nov. 2).....	500

HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

Mortgages.

Callaghan, Mary, Hoboken; to J. McLaughlin.....	(See Butchers)
Goretzki, John; to A. Bischoff.....	200
Heinberger, Leonard, North Bergen; to G. V. Denzer.....	175

Bills of Sale.

Geist, O. R., North Bergen; to J. H. Meserdierck.....	\$1,000
Girard, A. F., et al.; to E. Savage.....	5,000

BUSINESS RECORD.

CONNECTICUT.—Rodney S. Allen, Bridgeport; meats, etc.; burned out.—F. H. Smith, New London; meat market; warranty deed to R. E.—Wm. B. Gilbert, Willimantic; hotel; attached.

INDIANA.—Chas. Letsinger, Ashley; hotel; discontinued.—John D. Kelly, Kendallville; hotel, etc.; sold out.—Chas. W. Martin, Albany; hotel; cancelled chattl. mortg. \$1,400.—Matilda E. Caldwell, Indianapolis; meats, etc.; chattl. mortg. \$100.—Frank P. Cross, Indianapolis; butter and eggs; R. E. mortg. \$3,500.—Edward McKee, Marion; butcher; chattl. mortg. \$259.—Lou C. Wallick, Seymour; hotel; chattl. mortg. \$2,000.—Wm. Derleth, Indianapolis; meats; R. E. mortg. \$3,500; R. E. deed \$3,300.

KENTUCKY.—John Knobloch, Newport; meats; R. E. mortg. \$2,500.—John S. Long, Frankfort; meats; sold out.

LOUISIANA.—Southern Ice Co.'s plant, New Orleans; sold by M. S. Marshal.

MAINE.—Royal Packing Co., North Lubec; sardine packers; damaged by fire.—Cape Ann Fish Co., Skowhegan; fish; J. V. Daney, individually, chattl. mortg. \$150.

MARYLAND.—John F. Matthews, Baltimore; provisions, etc.; attached and away.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Wm. E. Moon, Malden; provisions; assigned.—Fred. M. Clark, Worcester; wholesale provisions; assigned.—Orland B. Crane, Avon; provisions, etc.; R. E. mortg. \$400.—Justin A. Towne, Beverly; provisions, etc.; filed petition in bankruptcy.—Edmund Whitehead, Fall River; provisions, etc.; chattl. mortg. \$2,000.—Owen E. Harrigan, Fitchburg; provisions; chattl. mortg. \$1,500.—Eugene E. Bacon, Framingham; mfg. of soap; R. E. mortg. \$1,000.—Pattee & Carney, Lowell; Waverly Hotel; chattl. mortg. \$5,000.—Linnehan Bros., New-ton Centre; provisions; chattl. mortg. \$765.

MICHIGAN.—McWethy & Pierce, Caro; meats; succeeded by Mallory Bros.—P. S. Lott & Son, Flint; hotel, etc.; chattl. mortg. renewed \$1,000.—Fred. Zimmerman, Detroit; meat, etc., sold out.—C. H. Mehrtens, White Cloud; hotel, etc.; sold out.—Philip McQuade, Port Huron; hotel; chattl. mortg. \$2,000; chattl. mortg. \$500 discharged.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—G. W. Crawford & Son, Jefferson; hotel; G. W. and W. A. Crawford mortgd. R. E. \$500.—Phillip Voyer, Manchester; provisions, etc.; filed petition in bankruptcy.—E. Thos. Ingham, Nashua; wholesale provisions; R. E., etc., mortg. \$500.

NEW JERSEY.—Girard & August, Jersey City; restaurant, etc.; sold out.—Minnie Marks, Long Branch; hotel; sold out.—E. W. F. Timm, Bayonne; meats, etc.; assigned.—Thos. A. Low, Jersey City; provisions; chattl. mortg. \$7,500.—Matthew Gibney, Phillipsburg; Osborne House; judgt. \$183.—Albert and Clara Kielberg, West Hoboken; restaurant, etc.; chattl. mortg. \$1,200.

NEW YORK.—Fred'k Wolf, Elmwood; hotel; burned out.—W. W. Howland, Newburgh; hotel; succeeded by John Winans.—J. B. Fiske, Agent, Plattsburg; meat; sold out.—Moses Greenbaum, New York City; butcher; Sheriff in possession.—Chas. W. Baird, Poughkeepsie; meats, etc.; chattl. mort. \$350; judgt. \$2,015.—D. E. Wing, Saratoga Springs; hotel; failed.

OHIO.—Hosier & Dern, Circleville; butchers; W. A. Dern and wife R. E. mortg. \$500.—E. B. Stackhouse, Findlay; hotel; chattl. mortg. \$3,350.—George Miller, Newark; meat; R. E. mortg. \$3,500.—Catharine (Mrs. Dennis) McGee, Toledo; hotel, etc.; renewed chattl. mortg. \$2,121.—A. M. Secrist, West Liberty; butcher; R. E. deed \$750.—C. H. Tielman, Lewisburg; butcher; succeeded by F. E. Ramsey.—Fred. K. Foster, Springfield; hotel; sold out.—Clara Morrow, Springfield; hotel; chattl. mortg. \$480.—Wm. Altwater, Springfield; meat market; R. E. mortg. \$1,100.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Joseph Klingel, Philadelphia; Soaps, etc.; bond and warrant \$10,000.—J. R. Anderson, Reading; hotel; execution \$850.—Henry J. O'Malley, Scranton; meat; judgt. \$100.

VERMONT.—Storrs & Hale, Enosburg Falls; meat; succeeded by H. H. Hale.

WASHINGTON.—McGrath Bros., Spokane; meat; sold out to Wilson & Suberg.

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BALL—(Continued from Page 38.)

Mr. Richard Webber and wife, Mr. Charles Webber, Mr. Ven Webber and wife, Mr. H. Boehm, of Webber's, and wife; Mr. W. O. Starr, of Webber's office staff, and wife; Secretary and Mrs. Lewis London and Miss London and Master Emanuel London; Mr. Abe Frank, formerly of the New York Stock Co., and wife; Mr. and Mrs. Goldman, Mr. G. J. Osborne, manager of the East Side branch of Swift and Company, and wife; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rubsam, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Kahn, Mr. Bennie Kahn, Mr. Morris Mayer, Mr. Fred Graf, of Second avenue and Fifty-third street, his nephew and the latter's children; Mrs. B. Kolb, Mr. Lewis Gross, who is associated with Mr. M. Frankfort in the Produce Exchange; Mr. Mitchell Herschfield, attorney for the United Dressed Beef Co., and wife; Jerome Danzitz, of Feuchtwaner & Co., 51 Exchange place; Mr. Percy A. Kley, of the Kley Engineering Co., and wife; Mrs. A. G. Warsaw, of New York, and Miss Tessie Bauman, who was the guest of Chairman Umbstatter, of the Press Committee; Gus Meyer, Meyer Klablatt, Joe Bauer, A. Bloch, Herman Meyer, of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.; A. Dreyfus, representative of the United States Leather Co.; A. D. Strauss, of the Produce Exchange, and Mrs. Strauss; Hugo Wallenstein and wife; G. W. Fleir, of Vanderbeck, Son & Co.; John Johnson and wife, of 714 First avenue; Daniel C. Johnson, 16 Prospect place; Joseph C. Gordon and wife, East Eighty-sixth street; Val Hahn, of U. D. B. Co., and family; P. Schmidt, East Fifty-third street; Moe Frank, his mother and Miss Frank; Mrs. Leo Green, Miss Lydia Schutz, Master Warren Green.

Among the many pretty young ladies were noticed Miss Mary Graff, Miss King, a handsome young woman, who, with Miss Gertie Samuels, daughter of Treasurer L. Samuels, and Miss Blanche Blumenthal, in a lovely gray costume, were noted by many as belles of the ball; Miss Blanche Loewl, Miss Edith Page, Miss Bauer, of New Jersey; Miss Dahlgman, of West Fifty-sixth street; Miss Addie Strauss, Miss Stern, of Waterbury, Conn., a beautiful girl in graceful black.

Any number of prominent butchers were present from all over the greater city, but it would be invidious to call the roll. We simply refer to the list in the business directory of the metropolis.

A New Carcass House—J. Levy.

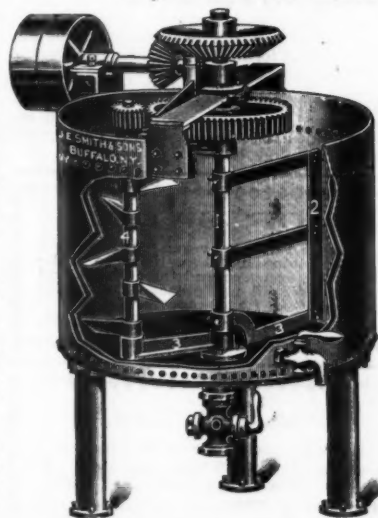
J. Levy, lately with Swifts, last Monday began business for himself as carcass butcher at 21-25 Grace avenue, Gansevoort Market. The firm will only deal in small stock. David Levy, a member of the firm, is a jolly good fellow and smiles to the world of trade, whether it scowls or frowns. Such even humor should win in the short or the long run. The firm is no novice in the meat line and there are worse men.

** James Glennon, a butcher at 35 Van Winkle street, Jersey City Heights, N. J., tired of life, cut his throat with his butcher knife last Sunday night. It was sad. Mrs. Glennon, when retiring found him sitting on a chair at the bedside dead.

** The Board of Health Meat Inspectors for the week ending Nov. 2 condemned the following quantities of meats: Beef, 6,400 lb; 10 calves, 500 lb; 1,300 lb veal, 22 barrels poultry, 4,400 lb; mutton, 1,200 lb; hogs, 8,450 lb.

The BUFFALO LARD MIXER, DRYER and COOLER.**LATEST IMPROVED MIXER.**

If you want to make a Fine Lard, Try this Mixer.



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Business Opportunities.

~ ~ ~ HELP WANTED, POSITIONS WANTED, FOR SALE, ETC.

PERSONAL MENTION.

In their personal paragraphs of visitors at the big Trans-Mississippi Exposition in Omaha, which closed at midnight on Monday, the Morning World-Herald and the Evening Bee, both of that thriving city of packerdom, made pleasant mention of Mr. John H. Schofield, the editor and publisher of the Butchers' and Packers' Magazine, of St. Louis, and Mrs. Marie A. Dorren, whom they credit with being associate editor of the Missouri Gazette, of St. Louis. Mrs. Dorren was the associate editor of the St. Louis Butchers' and Packers' Magazine. Pleasant compliments are paid to Mrs. Dorren's ability as a speaker and a poet of recognized ability. Mr. Schofield is quoted as being enthusiastic over the attractions and excellence of the Exposition, saying that it equaled the World's Fair, except, of course, in the magnitude of the buildings.

The Live Stock Exchange Case.

In discussing the opinion handed down by the Supreme Court in the cases against the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange and the Kansas City Traders' Live Stock Exchange, Warren Switzer, one of the attorneys for the South Omaha Live Stock Exchange, said: "The reports of the decision published were somewhat misleading. The telegram that I received from James H. McKinney, clerk of the court, states that the court holds that the Traders' Exchange is not in restraint of trade and that the Live Stock Exchange is not engaged in interstate commerce. While this decision is a victory for the exchange interests, it leaves the question of State interference still undecided."

Pneumatic Mail Tubes.

The management of the Armour packing interests at Kansas City, Mo., contemplate some important postal improvements in connection with their plant. A plan is being considered to construct a pneumatic tube from the Armour post office station to the Armour plant and carry out the system to the different offices in the plant. All this is by way of facilitating the handling of mail, incoming and outgoing.

The matter will be presented to the Post Office Department by way of finding out if any possible objection will be offered to operating the scheme.

Mr. Stubenvoll for Boulevard Commissioner.

Mr. Louis Stubenvoll, cashier for Theo. Smith & Brother, the extensive manufacturers of packinghouse machinery, foot of Essex street, Jersey City, is running for Boulevard Commissioner in Jersey City. Mr. Stubenvoll's well known ability and qualifications for the position, from a business standpoint, indicate that his contest will be rather a non-partisan one. Where a good, business-like administration of local affairs is the paramount consideration, political affiliations are brushed aside and the man selected on his individual merits. And that is why there is every indication that the votes Mr. Stubenvoll will receive will not come alone from the party with which he is connected.

FOR SALE.

A Market with an average trade of \$50 per day; also have facilities to make your own Sausage and Cure Hams and Bacon. Would not object to trade for small chicken farm. Address MARKET, BOX 10, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

WANTED.

A Second-hand Ice and Refrigerating Machine of about 5 tons capacity in 24 hours. Must be standard make and in first-class condition. State lowest cash price.

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284 Pearl Street, New York.

WANTED.

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WANTED

Superintendence of packinghouse (Canadian or American system) by Competent man. Address W. F. Osborne, Business Manager of this paper, 284 Pearl St., New York.

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8-inch Artesian Well, unlimited supply of Pure Water.

Boiler Engine, 10 Tierce steam rendering Tank, Double Bottom Steam Cooler, Sausage Cutter and Stuffer, Blocks, Benches, Counters, Railing.

Three Smokehouses, Etc.

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Utica State Hospital, Utica, N. Y.
Binghamton State Hospital, Binghamton, N. Y.
Rochester State Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.
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Sanitarium Gabriels, Paul Smith's Station, Adirondacks, N. Y.

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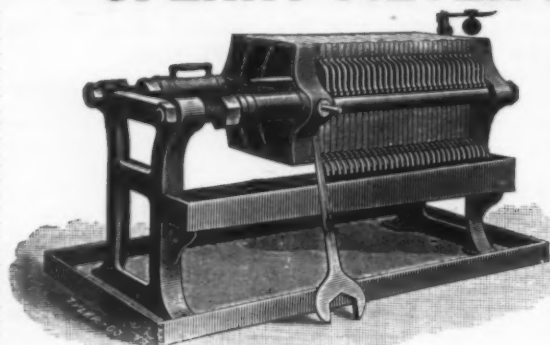
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Alphabetical Index on Page 7.

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OUR SPECIALTY
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Classified Index can be found on Page 5.

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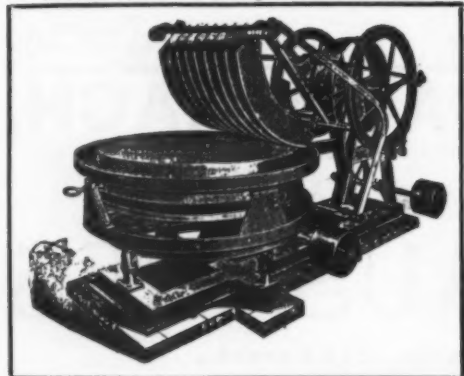
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Leo Taube, Detroit, Mich.....1 No. 9
H. Kretschmar, Milwaukee.....1 No. 9
Karl Scheidler, Milwaukee.....1 No. 9
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Chas. Schnell, Portage, Ill.....1 No. 9
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Veilauer & Hoffman, Milwaukee.....1 No. 9
H. Wendt, Chicago.....3 No. 9
Theodore Berg, Chicago.....2 No. 9
L. Frank & Son, Milwaukee.....4 No. 9
Blumenhagen & Epling, Chicago.....1 No. 9
T. J. Lipton & Co., Chicago.....1 No. 9
G. H. Hammond Co., Omaha.....2 No. 9
John Schmidt & Co., New Bedford, Mass.....1 No. 9
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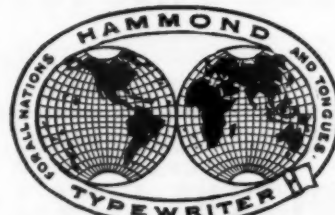
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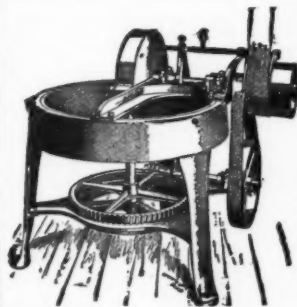
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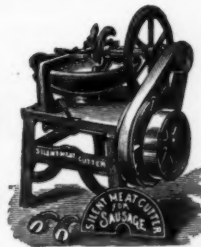
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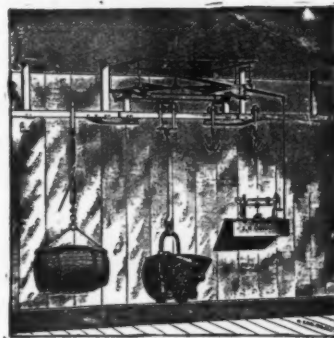
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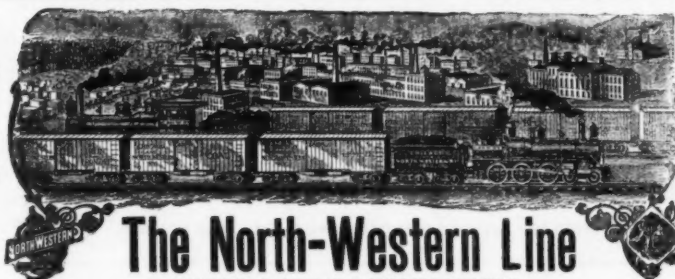
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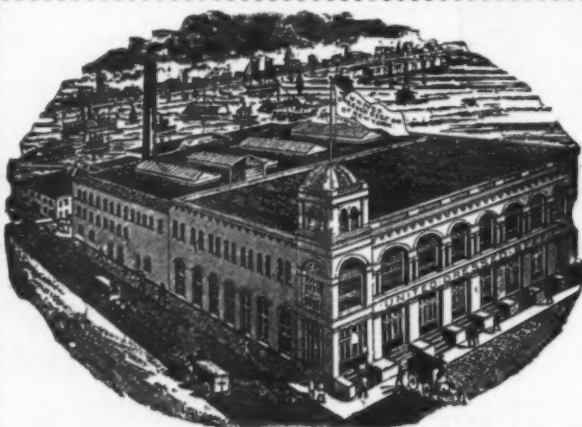
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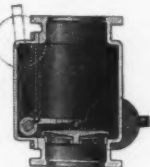
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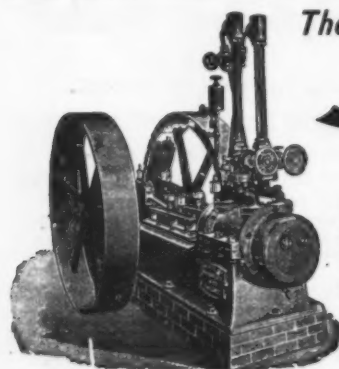
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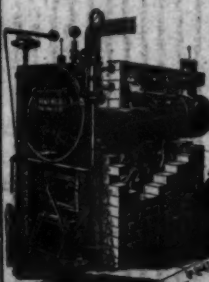
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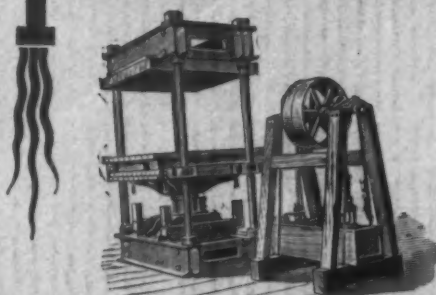
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